HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL XV NO 131— BOMBAY SATURDAY JUNE 4 1927 ONE ANNA

WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

A ROARINGLY FUNNY—FURIOUSLY EXHILARATING-LAUGH-PROVOKING UNIVERSAL-JEWEL COMEDY FARCE DRAMA.
TO-NIGHT. THIS WEEK.

"OH BABY!" "OH BABY!"

7 Parts—A Screen Sensation of a man of 28 years of age passing himself off as a Baby Girl of 7 years without being detected! Funny hilarious comical situations in which a manager of prize fights finds himself when dressed up as the sweet pretty Evangeline of 7 years! Featuring

MADGE KENNEDY—CREIGHTON HALE—ETHEL SHANNON

and a cast of other famous comedians.

See the Baby-man's liberties with young pretty girls—See his aversion to kiss the old hags—See his comic flirtations—his entanglements when trying to escape from unpleasant situations!

A PICTURE THAT WILL MAKE YOU ROAR WITH LAUGHTER—WILL MAKE YOU FORGET THE HEAT!

The Programme includes the International News, with British Armoured Cars patrolling Shanghai—American floating palaces-Mikado's Gorgeous Funeral, etc.

TO-NIGHT:— 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

A GORGEOUS, SUPERB GOLDWYN-COSMOPOLITAN PICTURE OF NEW YORK'S SPLENDOUR!

TO-NIGHT : : : : : : : : : : : THIS WEEK

"THE GREAT WHITE WAY"

The delightful and interesting story of a boxing champion and his world-famous dancer fiancee, who didn't know each other's popularity!

Magnificent Broadway Stage Musical Dramas Produced on a Lavish Scale—Fine Exhilarating Dancing—Exciting Boxing Events—Thrilling Racing Incidents—Terrible Fire Scenes— Picture is simply astounding! You will be dumb-founded!

Featuring the lovely **ANITA STEWART** and the charming beauties of the **ZEIGFELD FOLLIES** dancing girls.

Hilarious entanglements and comic situations created by the antics of a Press Agent—the plot to rain at the races a pair of lovers to prevent their Marriage—the plot is really interesting.

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY at 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16 504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,555
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	MOOLTANx ..	11 430
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..		20 847
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1st Oct.	RAZMAK ..		10,902
8th ,,	RANPURA ..		16 585
15th ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application but a supplement is payable for Single Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARA .

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st ,,	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
8th June	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
10th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD, AJMER, ALLAHABAD, BANGALORE, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, DACCA, DELHI, KARACHI, KUALA LUMPUR, LAHORE, LUCKNOW, MADRAS, MANDALAY, MANGALORE, NAGPUR, POONA, RANGOON, RAWALPINDI, TRIVANDRUM

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA,
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED An experienced TEACHER to coach up a boy of Standard IV in English and French. Apply personally GOVINDJI BHARMAL, Clive Road, Danabunder.
A R280

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS for admissions into the OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW. (managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, Registered under Act XXI of 1860) should reach the Principal on or before the 1st of July, 1927. Selected candidates will be informed of the date on which they should join the school. Applications without admission fee will not be considered. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 28639

PROFESSION.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER—PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., 8, Nivedita Lane, Baghbazaar, Calcutta, V. P. allowed.
P

DIVINE HELP.—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Lacon Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

MOTOR GARAGES, at 324, Girgaum Road, Thakordwar, All convenience including electric light, water and telephone. Rent moderate. Apply DEVKARAN NANJI & SONS., 17, Elphinstone Circle, (Telephone 24001).
C 269

MEDICAL.

WONDERFUL LEPROSY CURE (Trade Mark Registered.) No more suffering from Leprosy! A real boon to sufferers!! Reward Rs. 500/- if proved ineffective. This world-wide renowned specific of a Divine Sathu Yogi, radically and positively cures all the 18 kinds of Leprosy—Red, black, white, copper coloured spots disfigured face, numbness thickness of skin, loss of sensation, wounds, crooked fingers and toes etc. etc. First, second and third class treatments Rs. 50, 25 and 10 respectively. Send Rs. 5/- in advance. NOTE.—For other particulars, apply for our free booklet of "Kustaroganivarini" containing thousands of unsolicited testimonials from the different parts of the globe. M. SUBBAREDDI Proprietor, The Ready & Co. Gopalapuram. Via. Kothapeta, East Godavari Dt.
P R242

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

AMIN NURSERY.—Bombay Crawford Market No. 1—Extremely fine fresh selection of monsoon flower and vegetable seeds. Prompt and careful attention. Post Parcel of 24 varieties of vegetables seeds at Rs. 5, 24 varieties of Flower seeds at Rs. 5/-, 12 varieties of any seeds at Rs. 2/12/-. Postage and Packing extra.
F

PERSIA —BALUCHISTAN —AFGHANISTAN PRODUCTS.—Persian Rose Gulkand 4 lbs. tin Rs. 6/-, Rose Water bottle 4/8/0; Persian Saffron 8/- ounce; Assafoetida, Salabmisri 9/- lbs. Cumins Black 2/- lbs; Assorted Dry Fruits 9 lbs. 7/-; Delivery Free. Quality Special, AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R224

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE TYPEWRITER CLEANING & OILING SERVICE. A typewriter can only do good work when the types are cleaned and it is oiled and kept in order. Especially during monsoon the machine becomes rusty if not properly cared for. Write us a line on your letter-head to-day and our man will call at your office and Dust, Clean and Oil your machine—no matter what make of typewriter you use without any charge. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 317, Hornby Road, Opp. Thomas Cook and Son, Fort, Bombay.
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT of INDIA

POST OFFICE

Cash Certificates

Rs. 10 for Rs. 7-12-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A return of 5¼ per cent.
Compound Interest.

FREE of INCOME TAX

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR.

MAXIMUM HOLDING 10,000 Rupees

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT

AND SET ASIDE A REGULAR SUM EVERY MONTH.

If you bought a Cash Certificate before April 1st 192.., you need not cash it after five years. IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP IT another five years because you will obtain Rs. 13 instead of Rs. 10 and you may, if you so desire, encash it at any time with interest.

Ask for particulars from any Post Office.

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of:—

LOT NO. I.—CHHOTANI SAW MILLS, situated next to Timber Pond, Sewri Bombay, with Railway siding running along pond and connected with Bombay Port Trust Railway, area 19489 square yards, up-to-date sawing machinery in running order, run by steam, Electric power close by, fire-proof shed and several other sheds. Close to Sewri electric railway station.

LOT NO. II.—Hardware stores: Bolts and Nuts, Screws Nettlefolds of various sizes both brass and iron, Spring Steel flats, Mitre Metal Polish, Life Buoys, Bench Vices etc, etc.

LOT NO. III.—Furniture Machinery Sagar & Co's make, Circular and Frame Saws.

LOT NO. IV.—Timber Stock: Deal Wood Poon wood, Sesum Wood.

Further details from the undersigned.

Undersigned not bound to accept the highest or any other offer.

Intending purchasers allowed to inspect goods and premises on previous application to the undersigned.

Last date for sending offers, 15th July, 1927.

MANAGING SECRETARY,
Chhotani Saw Mills,
Sewri, Bombay.
28641

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY. ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

THE PROSPECTUS and the Forms necessary for application for Admission to the combined courses of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering will be forwarded on receipt of Rs. 2/- (by M.O.)

These Forms, duly filled in, must reach the Principal's Office before June 15th, 1927.

The next session commences on July, 11th, 1927.

PRINCIPAL.
28463.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS LTD, CLOTH SHOP

9, FORBES STREET, FORT.
Tel: No. 23975.

SALE.

From 1st to 8th June, 1927.
ATTRACTIVE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
28607

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Coal Ashes on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Broad Gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, Church Gate, Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th June, 1927.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500 in cash, must be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N. B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate,
25th May, 1927. 28619

PUBLIC NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

THE New Session for the FIRST CLASS Wiremen's apprentice classes commences on FRIDAY, the 10th June, 1927. Classes will be held on FRIDAY evenings from 7 to 9 p.m. at the premises of the NEW BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL, GIRGAON RD., NEAR PRINCESS STREET. Course of six months. Fees Rs. 25/- payable in advance at this Institute. Further particulars on application.

A. J. TURNER,
Principal & Secretary.
28652

LEGAL NOTICES.

JORABHAI BHAIBABHAI PATEL, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of Jorabhai Bhaibabhai Patel, late of 113 Hackney Road Bethnal Green in the County of London and of 21 Craven Walk Stamford Hill Hackney in the said County Surgeon and Physician (who died on the 13th day of April 1927, and whose Will with one Codicil was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the 17th day of May, 1927, by Chunilal Bhimbhai Vakil Jethalal Motilal Parikh and Josian William Gilbert, the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 13th day of August, 1927, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1927.

BULCRAIG & DAVIS.,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

Amberley House,
Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C. 2 England.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring C
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE **Mixture**

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CHARCOAL LYING AT UNDERMENTIONED DIFFERENT PLACES.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 727 of 1927 (Haji Ahmed vs. Bibibai), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 4th instant sell by public auction at 11 a.m. (S. T.) at Chinchpokli Cross Lane, next to E. D. Sassoon Mill, Tardeowady (Sinde Gally) a big lot of charcoal, etc.

At 11-15 a.m. (S. T.) at Haji Bunder about 20 bags charcoal.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.:—About 3 to 4 bags charcoal lying at Darukhana, Quay Street, behind Hindoo Burial ground will also be sold at Haji Bunder at 11-15 a.m.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 4th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the concerned:—
6 Doz. Dessert Forks.

2 c|s Soda bottle rubber rings (each 500 gross).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned:—

1 Canoe Shape Victoria and 1 Waler Horse in harness.

By order of the assessor and Collector Municipal Taxes:—

1 Motor Car No. 9261.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES MIRRORS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 4th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms on account and risk of the under-writers:—

30 cases mirrors (5/6x4—10/7x5—5/5x3½—10/8x6).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO, ETC., TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 5TH INSTANT, AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hirji Mansion, Nepean Sea Road, Dubash Estate, opposite Sir P. M. Mehta's Bungalow, valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, glass, crockery, and platedware dining table, chairs, mirror back side board and dumb waiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, drawing rooms chesterfield suites, silver cabinets, writing tables, book cases 5 and 10 pieces plush lined suites, sweet tone semigrand brass-piano, Singer's hand sewing machine, ice box with refrigerator, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, reclining sofas, phonograph, screns, hat stand, etc., etc.

The property of E. Jewell, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Freedom and Self-Respect are two chief assets of man's Life !!

SEE—KRISHNA'S HISTORICAL NEW PRODUCTION—Commencing from TO-DAY.—During THIS WEEK

Rupsundari OR Ideal Womanhood

Rajputs of old India are chronicled in the history of India as a Free and Self-Respecting Race

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(BY Mr. Y. N. TIPNIS)

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 4th June 1927 at 8-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 5th June 1927 at 3-0 p.m.

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FIRST INSTALMENT (8 Reels)

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IN SIXTEEN REELS (IN TWO INSTALMENTS)

A Serial Virgin of love, romance, thrills and adventures of a love gripped prince and his fight with wretch crafts all for love.

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Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them. They are packed in sealed bottles to keep them fresh and clean, and full directions for use are given with every bottle. Get a bottle to-day. Take a dose to-night, and see how much stronger, brighter and better you will feel in the morning.

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...ubscribed	50,00,000
...Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
...p Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

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Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
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Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

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(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

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Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders £1,000,000

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
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From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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Union Bank of India, Limited.

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Reserve Fund Rs. 5,50,000

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Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
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Worry You .. ..
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HINDUISM ON DECLINE.

SHANKARACHARYA'S APPEAL.

APPOINTMENT OF INFLUENTIAL COMMITTEES

The following declaration has been made by Shrimat Jagadguru Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti), Karwir Peeth:—

Whereas this Peeth sincerely feels that in view of the present condition of the Hindu religion, which is becoming increasingly difficult day by day, it is absolutely necessary to devise some means for carrying on more effectively and quickly the work of religious reconstruction and propaganda, and

Whereas the Peeth feels confident that the cloud enveloping the Hindu Religion will vanish if the Hindu Society is made to realise its sense of duty towards its own religion by removing its indifference and creating its good will,

This Peeth is pleased to declare that the two following committees of experts are hereby appointed to frame a constitution (for the conduct of religious reconstruction and propaganda) in accordance with the tradition of the Peeth laid down by Shrimadadya Shankaracharya and also suitable to the present changed circumstances.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE.

Messrs. M. S. Aney, Khaserao Pawar and L. B. Bhopatkar.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

Raje Laxmanrao Bhonsale, Mahamahopadhyaya Vasudeva Shastri Abhyankar, Sirdar Chandrojirao Angre, Hon. Mr. G.S. Khaparde, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Ramrao Deshmukh, Pratapshet, Vamanrao Naik, Dr. B. S. Munje and Sirdar Madhavrao Kibe.

Messrs. S. M. Deshpande and H. M. Joshi to act as Secretaries to the above committees.

STAPLE INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN

GOVT. TO AFFORD PROTECTION

BOMBAY, June 2.

The following extract from the Japan Financial and Economic monthly indicates the steps Japan intends to take to protect her staple industries:

"In response to an enquiry put by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the Commission on the Promotion of National Industry has recently drawn up a basic policy for laying solid foundation for the staple industries of the country and the means to be employed for carrying it out.

"By taking into consideration these important results of the study of the Commission, the authorities of the Department of Commerce and Industry soon completed a draft of a basic policy for the helping of staple industries of the country, which they had been studying. The draft policy which has already been transferred to the Legislation Bureau, will shortly be decided upon at the Cabinet Council. As a result, the expenditure required for the protection of industries for the financial year 1927-28 will be submitted to the Diet in the form of an additional estimate.

40 MILLIONS YENS AN YEAR.

"To state in outline the basic policy for the helping of staple industries, for ten to fifteen years to come (according to industry) the Government is to render pecuniary help to staple industries to the extent of roughly 45,000,000 yens a year. The measures to be taken for the purpose will consist in (a) abating or suspending the income tax and the profit tax for the industries affected and (b) abating or suspending the import duties on tools and machines and raw materials to be employed by the industries affected.

"Industries, which are thus to be entitled to special protection of the Government will be on the whole ten in kind, including soda, alminium, the manufacture of iron, electric machinery, spinning machinery, automobiles, shipbuilding etc."—Free Press.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE AT STAKE

MADRAS CONGRESS PARTY LEADER WANTS CLEAR MANDATE.

MADRAS, June 1.

Under the auspices of the Andhra District Congress Committee a public meeting was held this evening at the Gokhale Hall. Mr. T. Prakasam who presided referred to the present controversy regarding the working committee's resolutions and said that the matter raised very great constitutional issues. The instructions referred to not only Congressmen in Madras but all over India. He quite agreed that public controversy over the matter should be avoided.

DESHABANDHU'S WORK RECALLED.

Referring to the conduct of the Madras Swarajists he said that a great opportunity was lost of creating in Madras a situation similar to that which Mr. Das succeeded in creating in Bengal. With regard to the apprehension that if the Independent Ministry was defeated either the Raja of Panagal would have come back to power, or the Council would have been dissolved. Mr. Prakasam said that both courses would have been impossible. If the Raja of Panagal had accepted office in spite of his declaration to the contrary, he would have been easily defeated. As for dissolution of the Council, he asked was the Council dissolved in Bengal when Bengal refused thrice Ministers' salaries? If even that had occurred he was confident that they would have been returned in larger numbers to the Council.

Mr. Swami Venkatachellam Chetty, leader of the Swarajya Party in the Council, who was the last speaker, was subjected to considerable heckling. After defending the action the party had taken, he said that if the Andhra, Tamil and other Congress Committees of the Presidency gave them a clear mandate, they were prepared to abide by it.—A. P.

COLOUR BAR IN ENGLAND

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You have rendered a signal service to the country by giving prominence to the news just received from Scotland of the insult inflicted to our students there.

Though much water has flown under the West Minister bridge since our Grand Old Man of India was insulted with the "Black Man" title on the floor of the House of Commons, our politicians have absolutely forgotten this insult.

The trustees of late Ratan Tata have donated a considerable amount to the London School of Economics and Political Science for giving scholarship to the deserving students of Sociology. But when Indian students require the application form or the rules etc., pertaining to this scolarship, a cold reply is always received that the scholarship has been awarded and we are denied the privilege of even glancing over the blank forms.

At the Totenham Court Road Y.M.C.A., an Indian friend, (who is an Anglo-Indian) applied for admission for rooms and other conveniences, and was clearly told by the Secretary that as he was an Indian, he should go to the Lower Street Y.M.C.A., in London, which is meant for Indians.

This should give your readers an idea that even in London, we are not without insults and there, too, racial distinction prevails considerably.

Hyde Park is considered as the safety valve, where you can pour out your grievances, but here too, a white man can go on insulting India, but if per chance an Indian returns in the same coin, a Cop is sent for. I remember one instance of the election days when Saklatwalla first got into the Parliament. A hired-Conservative in the course of his oratory told the audience "What right the Blackies and Bolshies have to represent our voices in Parliament" ironically remarking on Saklatwalls. When this gentleman was questioned as to whether the White man should have any right to pose themselves as the trustees for the Black, or the coloured or "Indians," he got fumed and called the assistance of the police and got this man cleared out for the alleged disturbance in the meeting.

May I, therefore, appeal once more to our Congress to think very seriously of opening a Foreign Information Bureau for the protection of our fellow brothers in foreign lands If they want to pocket this insult, they can as well do it, but it would be shameful on our part if we leave our colonists to their fate.—Yours etc.

D. N. UKUM.

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A copy of "Riddles with Solutions" or "Witty Say..." or "Inspiring Quotations" ...ent absolutely FREE Postag... your furnishing us names ...sses of six of your friend... ...nterested to read industr...

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Bloc... ...yan, CALCUTTA.

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The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

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GREAT STOCK-TAKING
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To ensure a complete and speedy clearance of all the remarkable sale bargains, prices have been finally and drastically reduced to
HALF PRICE, QUARTER PRICE AND LESS.

Remnants, Shirts, Underwear, Pyjamas, Hats, Caps, Ties, Socks, Pump Shoes, Oxford Dress Shoes, Slippers, Bath Gowns, Bathing Costumes.

A Special line of White Counterpanes slightly shop-soiled Rs. 2-4 each.

A Special line Table Cloths as above Re. 1-14 each.

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TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

MONEY.

The money market continued fairly steady during the early part of the week with the call rate at 5¾ p.c. The trade demand continued on a downward scale, as a natural consequence and in keeping with seasonal movements; the bank rate has been lowered to 6 p.c. with call rate declining to 5½ p.c. The fixed deposit rates are:—one and two months 4½ p.c. three months 4 p.c. and six months, 3¾ to 3½ p.c.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 27th may 1927, shows a further increase of Rs. 246.51 lacs in the case balance now amounting Rs. 14,94,16,000 as compared with Rs. 25.30 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 18-42, an increase of 2.67 p.c. over last week. Government securities are up by Rs. 11.43 lacs. Loans and Cash credits are down by Rs. 73.05 lacs and Rs. 2.16 lacs, while Inland bills discounted have increased by Rs. 16.52 lacs. Government deposits, as well as Other deposits are up, the former by Rs. 61.33 lacs to Rs. 11.24 crores and the latter by Rs. 127.02 lacs to Rs. 68.49 crores respectively The bank rate, which had remained unchanged at 7 p.c. since 1st March 1927, was reduced to-day to 6 p.c.

The gilt-edged market remained quiet throughout the week. 3½ p.c. Paper opened at Rs. 77.11, suffered a sharp decline in the middle of the week to Rs. 77.5, again recovered and closed at Rs. 77.11, with a fair amount of business transacted. 1945-55 Loan closed at Rs. 107.13. 5 p.c. Loans, 1935 and 1933, are quoted at Rs. 102.6, and Rs. 103.4, 5½ p.c. 1928 Bonds kept steady at Rs. 106.6, 6 p.c. Bonds, 1927 and 1930, changed hands at Rs. 100.14, and Rs. 105.4, 1931 at Rs. 106.8, and 1932 at Rs. 107.12, 6½ p.c. Bombay Development Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 112.12. 4 p.c. 1960.70, Loan declined to Rs. 88.13.

EXCHANGE.

The Exchange market has been steady but dull with a fair amount of business passing. During the week there were sellers of ready T.T. at Is. 5.29/32d. and buyers at Is. 5.15/16d. with 29/32s. generally available for monsoon period. Some export bills were presented in Bombay, while Karachi and Rangoon showing export business on a large scale. During the early part of the week there was fair enquiry for bullion remittances; however, toward the end there was a certain slackening, upon the announcement of the reduction in the bank rate to 6 p.c. there was a somewhat easy feeling, particularly for the monsoon period. The following are the closing rates:—Ready Is. 5-29/32d. June to August Is. 5 7/8d. September Is. 5-29/32d. October-November Is. 5.15/16d. December-February Is. 5-31/32d. and March Is. 5.29/32d.

A press communique issued by the Dy Controller of Currency states that on Wednesday the 1st June tenders to the amount of £1,115,000 at Is. 5.15/16d. were received and were allotted approximately 67 p.c. Other tenders at lower rates were rejected. £750,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 8th June on the same conditions as previously announced.

The present Government buying rate for intermediates is Is 5.31/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation was very steady during the week, the rate improving from $4. 85.25/32 to $4, 85.13/16. French francs were steady at 124.01 and the Belga was unchanged at 34.96. The Italian lira appreciated from 89 to 88.25.

GOLD.

Dull conditions reported in the gold market last week continue which are reflected by the fact that the rate from Saturday last to this writing has remained unchanged at Rs. 21-8-9 per tola fine. Calcutta buying has ceased, while the local off take remains unchanged at about 15,000 tolas; these two factors have tended to bring about the present inertia. Stocks on hand, due to large arrivals approximate 5 lacs tolas. The price of gold in London remained unchanged at 84s. 11½d. Ready sovereigns declined from Rs. 13-9-9 to Rs. 13-8-9, but improved at the close to Rs. 13-9-9, while the rate for delivery 12th June declining from Rs. 13-8-9 to Rs. 13-8-3 closes at Rs. 13-9-0. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-8-9 and Rs. 21-8-6 for 16th June and 15th July settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £166,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present weeks shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £142,000 and £305,000 from Durban. The total imports during the week amount to Rs. 72,15,363 in bar and coin.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of April last amounted to 824,014 fine ounces as compared with 860,511 fine ounces for the previous month and 803,393 fine ounces for April 1926.

SILVER.

On Saturday this market was easy; however during the middle of the week the rates assumed a firmer tone due to advices from Shanghai and buying by China banks; towards the closing the market eased off. The cornering movement on the part of Calcutta reported last week failed to materialise with the result that silver, which was to have been railed to Calcutta was held and gradually disposed of in the local market. The recent speculative movement in Shanghai continues; the rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai improved from 2s. 6.7/8d to 2s 7.1/4d. declined to 2s. 7.1/8d. and closes at 2s. 7.3/16d. Ready silver opened at Rs. 59-14 advanced to Rs. 60-7, only to drop to Rs. 60-2, improved and closes at Rs. 60-4. The daily average offtake including settlement offtake was about 220 bars, while stocks on hand approximate 4500 bars. The highest and lowest rates in London were 26-9/16d. and 26½d. for ready and 26-7/16d. and 26⅝d. for forward In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-7, and Rs. 59-14 for ready, Rs. 60-6 and Rs. 59-12 for 20th June settlement and Rs. 60-6 and Rs. 59-10 for 19th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £107,500. The total imports during the week were 2127 bars and Rs. 388,102 in coin.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 3.

A feeling of confidence has been in evidence during the week under review on account of further rise in cotton and on account of considerable inquiries for various kinds of yarns from Calcutta and Rangoon and as a result a lot of various counts have been purchased by the Rangoon shippers and Calcutta shippers at somewhat higher rates and in some counts especially in 10s.|20s. prices have experienced a rise of about 1|4 of an anna per lb. It is repoted that a thousand Bales in all have been purchased for Calcutta and Rangoon markets and there are yet inquiries on a large scale but business has not taken place inasmuch as prices quoted by the sellers are higher and Mills have been very firm. The inquiries from other sides of India are comparatively less but it is believed that in course of time these centres will also be affected when these people are convinced that lower prices will not be possible and that if they will lose this opportunity they will be forced to pay higher prices. In Japanese yarns prices have remained more or less unchanged whereas in case of English yarns goods have been selling from stock at the same old rates but wherever there is a scarcity prices have increased. The feeling on the whole has been more cheerful than for the last several weeks and if cotton continues to rule steady at or about the present level further improovment in demand will very likely be in evidence in the next few days.

English Yarns.—No forward business of importance can be possible on account of very high rates in Manchester and heavy stocks in the local markets but there are more sales in these yarns from stock than for the last several weeks and in few counts scarcity has been found and prices have been a little better.

Japanese Yarns.—Rates remain more or less unchanged but the feeling has been better and the turnover has been satisfactory. Inquiries for forward purchases have been numerous but the import houses have been keeping a firm attitude and have been quoting rates at Rs. 15 per bale higher than before and dealers do not think it advisable to pay such higher prices at the moment. Sampin have gone up further but exchange has remained at about 127-1|2.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—No definite improvement has yet been in evidence in this class of yarns but sales have been steadily made and wherever there is a scarcity prices are found going up higher. So long as very large stocks are not exhausted the improvement will be slow and spasmodic but as the supplying centres have been quoting considerably higher prices the gradual advance seems to be certain.

Indian Yarns.—Mills have been quoting very high prices, in fact, in some cases about 1|2 to 3|4 annas per lb. higher than the actual rates offered by the dealers. Inquiries have considerably increased and dealers have been showing more inclination to pick up any lots offered at special rates inasmuch as stocks have been decreasing and a feeling of confidence has been in evidence. The future course of the market will principally depend upon the course of the cotton market in the next few days and it is believed that there is not likely to be any material decline in the prices of cotton and consequently this is regarded to be an opportune time for purchasing yarns even in small lots.

The outlook is certainly more hopeful and in all possibility prices will show a gradual improvement in course of time.

PIECE-GOODS

Bombay, June 3.

Reports received by to-day's incoming mail state that unfortunately not American Cotton but American Yarn has been the predominating factor during the last few days and the unexpected rise of about one penny per lb. in the price of yarn, has checked the demand for cloth when it seemed ready to expand. A fortnight ago India's plentiful enquiry for dhooties and bleaching cloths showed signs of resulting into actual business. Slowly business is becoming more promising from Bombay and Karachi. With the advance in yarn prices, cloth prices were raised say three pence in dhooties, five pence in jaconets and about nine pence in shirtings. As a result of the advance offers were withdrawn and there was considerable dislocation of business. All bids received were found outside the range of negotiations. 32's mule twist American yarn is quoted 13 1|2d. to 15 1|2d. 32's Weft is quoted at 13 1|4d. to 14 1|4d. Shirtings 16 plus 15 yards 37 1|2 lbs. 8 1|4 is quoted at 11|11 to 12|2 jaconets 20 plus 18 yards 20 is placed at 7|1 1|2 to 7|4 1|2.

In spite of further advance in the prices of raw cotton during the week, the demand both wholesale and retail was disappointing in the local market. Traders are anxious to effect sales in view of approach of the monsoon, but nothing worth recording took place. Tight conditions of the money market and fresh credits being restricted, business continues poor. It is anticipated that no important demand is probable in the near future and buyers are prefering to await the monsoon developments particularly in consuming areas.

Japanese goods are moving slowly and very little of fresh business is noticeable some small lots are occasionaly sold for export purposes. Quotations from Japan are firm.

Local mills are doing pretty well and sales are reported by bills but more its is due to tempting quotations. The demand continues on a moderate scale from the consuming centres but in view of monsoon coming near, holders do not believe in large demand. The Tariff Board report which is long overdue, will be published on the 7th instant. During the last few days total sales to the extent of about 40,000 bales are reported, still stocks are heavy and with the publication of the Tariff Report it is believed freer business will take place.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS,

Rall.'s Fari No. 200239	×37 1/2/3 8	12 0
„ 10,0000	..45× „	10 6 0
„ No. 33,000	..45× ..	9 0 0
„ No. 2800	37×	8 0 0
„ No. 4545	38×38.. ..	
„ No. 15000	44×38 ..	9 8 0
„ No. 16000..	..	10 0 0
„ No. 17000..	..	10 8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 ..	8 10 0
„ No. 2750	..45 ..	10 6 0
Dewhursts B.B.B.	..38×38 1/2..	15 4 0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	13 0 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2	
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38	8 8 0
yon's Shunker	..39× „	
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38 .	12 0 0

GREY DRILLS.

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40 ..	14 12 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40 ..	13 12 0

GREY JACONETS

Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..5 9 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	..4 14 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	..4 10 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	..4 15 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	18 0 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	21 8 0

WHITE MULLS

Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	..6 8 0
„ No. 69	..46×19	..6 4 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..8 0 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..8 12 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..6 4 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	.. 0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..6 2 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..6 2 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..4 2 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	12 12 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5 6 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2 12 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..3 0 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3 8 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..4 0 0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18		Aug.
„ No. 95..	..58×20	..5 12 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 86.999	..40×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..0 0 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5 0 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..3 4 0
„ No. 6181 ..	„	..3 2 0
„ No. 1850 ..	„	..
„ No. 1900 ..	„	..
„ No. 2600 ..	„	..
„ No. 21021 ..	„	..3 8 0
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22	..4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18	..3 10 0
No. 95950-97979		
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..5 8 0
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18	..4 12 0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..4 12 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..5 0 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656		
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	..3 4 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	..4 12 0
Ritchie s Nos. 3500 4510		
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	..3 4 0
I.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820		
"Motor Car" ..	..	..3 0 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount ot three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchanged

No. 666 Shirtings	383×8Net		
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	..12	8 0
„ 5151 „	44×38 „	..10	2 0
„ 4141 „	44×38 „ „	.. 9	14 0
„ 5541 „	44×38 „ ..	9	11 0
„ 44000 „	48×38 „ ..	9	12 0
„ 3800 „	44×38 „ ..	14	14 0
„ 39000 „	44×38 „ „	..12	12 0
„ 9898 „	38×33 „ „	.. 11	8 0
„ 4500 „	44×38 „ „	.. 13	0 0
„ 6600 „	44×38 „ „	.. 9	2 0
„ 9999 „	44×38 „ „	.. 13	0 0
„ 7777 „	36×40 „ „	.. 13	8 0
„ 7500 „	36×40 „ „	.. 11	13 0
„ 3 Λ Globe	36×40 „ „	..14	13 0
„ „ 6000	„ „	.. 14	13 0
'C" Sheetings	..30×36	Ex.Bond	7 10 0
9" Dragons	..30+36	Ex. Bond	7 14 0
Elephant" Drills	..29×40 „	..12	14 0
Duck" Drills	..26×40 „	10	4 0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Pitamber and Co.

Bombay, June 2.

During the week under report, S.S. "Nawab" completed discharging, and a fair amount of Deshargarh Coal was sold at Rs. 18-14 per ton c.i.f. Two cargoes of Northern Navigation Coal are reported fixed for June-July shipment, at about Sh. 28-6 c.i.f. With one cargo we reported a fortnight ago at Sh. 29-6 June shipment, there are now three cargoes to come.

As for Bengal, Deshargarh is quoted at Rs. 18-12 c.i.f. and selected Grade at Rs. 17-12 and 1st Grade at Rs. 17-8. No other business is reported and the market rules quiet.

There is no steamer discharging Coal in the harbour.

Steamers due with Coal cargoes in this month.

11-6-27.—S.S. Kohinoor, Deshargarh Seeb.|Poniati, Andrew Yule and Co.

18-6-27.—S.S. Nethergate, Deshargarh Seeb.|Poniati, Andrew Yule and Co.

25-6-27.—S.S. Cape Point, Bengal Select. and 1st Grade, Balmer Lawrie and Co.

25-6-27.—S.S. Baron Glenconner, Witbank, Turner Morrison and Co.

A steamer Northern Navigation, Killick Nixon and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality.	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana.
Northern Navigation Sr. 29		june-July
Shipment, Rs. 23.		
Durban Navigation Sh. 29-6		June-July
Shipment.		
Witbank, Not offering.		
Deshargarh, Rs. 18-12, ...		Rs. 20-8
Selected Grade Bengal Rs. 17-12.		
1st Grade, Bengal, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 19|8-20.		

MILL STORES.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co., Bombay).

Bombay, June 2.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
Chine Clay, best quality ..	95 0 0
Chine Clay, bazar quality ..	85 0 0
	Per cwt. Rs. a. p.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	14 15 0
Farina, superior (Dutch) ..	14 10 0
Farina, prime (Dutch) ..	13 8 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality ..	12 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality..	12 1 6
Maize Starch, continental ..	12 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White ..	19 0 0
Dextrine (Maize) White ..	17 8 0
Zinc Chloride, English ..	18 0 0
Zinc Chloride, German ..	16 12 0
Magnesium Chloride, German ..	5 0 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white ..	35 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality ..	34 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality ..	30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality ..	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg. ..	11 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg. ..	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	10 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large ..	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Continental Small Pkg. ..	10 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg. ..	10 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg. ..	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 12 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg. ..	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small ..	9 4 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Large ..	8 10 0
	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Hydro Sulphide, B.S.F. ..	0 10 6
Hydo Sulphide, English ..	0 9 3
	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Soda Ash, German ..	6 5 0
Soda Ash, German ..	6 5 0

For Dextrine there is no stock in Bombay, but first consignment of same by S.S. "Hoogkerk" is expected to arrive on the 10th instant, which is being sold at Rs. 18 to Rs. 18-4.

The price for Australian Mutton Tallow has dropped down by Re. 1 than the last week.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Karachi, May 31.

Share Brokers Bunder Road, Karachi.) (From Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and

The 21st Annual General Meeting of the Sind Light Railway was held at the Company's offices and a dividend of Rs. 6 per share was confirmed.

The Chairman in his speech stated that the Company's earnings this year were considerably above last year's at this date and with better prospective Crops of Grain and Cotton this year, the outlook for the current year is decidedly better. Substantial amount is being carried to the Reserve Fund on account of Improvements made in the Company's property. This is all to the future benefit of the Share holders.

Larkhanas and Upper Sinds continue to be on offer in small lots.

Not much business is reported in the Electric shares and the prices remain steady.

The Flour shares have come to business after a considerable time but much business is not possible owing to unsettled conditions.

There is no change in the prices to report.

KEROSENE RATES.

(The Asiatic Petroleum Company (India) Limited.

	June 1. Rs. a. p.
Shell Cases (per case) ..	10 0 6
Anchor Brand New tins (per pair) ..	7 12 6
Rising Sun Brand New tins ..	7 10 6
Rising Sun Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals. ..	6 6 6
Swan Brand New tins (per pair)	6 4 6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals. ..	5 0 6

THE BURMAH OIL CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

	June 2. Rs. a. p.
"Waterlily" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tons ..	9 10 0
"Firefly" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins ..	9 4 0
"Swastika" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins ..	7 12 6
"Chukker" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins ..	7 10 6
"Chukker" 125 deg. in bulk per 8 Imp. Galls ..	6 6 6
"Victoria" 125 deg. per 2 tins	6 4 6
"Victoria" 125 deg. in bulk per 8 Imp. Galls. ..	5 0 6

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.

Bombay June 2.

Ports.	Steamers &/or month of Shipment	Seeds of 12 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 of 16 Cwts.	Seeds cwts. & measure
Hull					
	June	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
	July				
	Aug.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
London					
	June/July.	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
Liverpool					
	June.	19/6	20/6	21/6	22/6
	July	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	Aug.	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
Marseilles					
	June/July.	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
Antwerp					
	June	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
	July.	20/-	21/-	22/-	23/-
	Aug.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Rotterdam					
	June	21/-	22/-	23/-	24/-
Hamburg					
	July	20/-	21/-	22/-	23/-
Bremen					
	Aug/Sept.	16/-	17/-	18-	19/-
Havre					
	Aug.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
Dunkirk					
	June	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
	July				
	Aug.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Barcelona	Aug.	19/-	20/-	21/-	22/-
Genoa					
	July	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	Aug.	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
Naples		..	..	..	..
Trieste					Cotton
Venice	June/July	14/6	14/6	16/-	17/-
	Aug.	13/6	13/6	15/-	16/-
New York	July	19/-	..	..	..

Remarks:—The market is very firm. Rates are steadily increasing. So long as Karachi remains firm, the market is bound to be maintained. Futures of the market will however depend upon the result of monsoon.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 3.

The main feature during the week under review is the declining tendency both in respect of Ready and Forward Prices. Heavy Stocks and limited Purchase Enquiries tended to continually depress market to the extent of about 8 Annas per cwt. in Spot prices and 7 to 9d. per cwt. in Java New Crop Forward Prices. There has been not much business passing this week. It is reported that some business operators in particularly of Jamnagar dealers were kept in abeyance, in view of the result of the discussions of the Deputation representative of leading ten Associations, that waited on the Hon'ble the Finance Member on Thursday the 2nd June. As regards prospective drop in prices is however the ruling sentiment in the market. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 16/ and Rs. 15/9 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 16/4 and Rs. 15/13 for B. R. B. Ready Sugar and sh. 16/3 and sh. 15/7 for June, sh. 16/2 and sh. 15/6 for July/Aug/Sept. and sh. 16/5 and sh. 15/8 for Octo/Nov/Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar.

Total Stocks are estimated at 1,00,000 Bags of Java and 75,000 Bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the Quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/10 per cwt.
Shipt. June sh 15/7 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept. sh 15/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 15/8 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.—June sh 16/ per cwt FBH.
July/Aug/Sept sh 15/11 per cwt FBH.
Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 16/2 per cwt FBH.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/13 per cwt.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 3.

With continual easier advices from America, London and Java together with limited demand for ready Sugars our market ruled quieter throughout the week and with great pressure to sell, prices both for ready and Forward positions have been reduced by 2d. to 6d. per cwt. all round. There is very little business doing in the market. Speculators and weak holders were sellers of White Javas and small parcels changed hands in June shipt at 16s. 2d. to 13s. 9d. and July-September 16s. to 15s. 7d. F. B. Harbour terms Calcutta and Karachi reported quiet markets with little business doing. Java reported a very quiet market with great pressure to sell by Japanese holders and prices have declined nearly one gilder with few buyers.

America and London reported quieter markets with large liquidations and prices have declined considerably.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 15-12—15s. 9d. F. B. Harbour stocks 120,000 Bags.
T.M.O. June—15s. 9d. F. B. Harbour
T.M.O. July-Sept.—15s. 7d. F. B. Harbour.
Beet Rs. 15-12—15s. 9d. F. B. Harbour stocks 100,000 Bags.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M PAREKH.)

Bombay, June 3.

JUTE.

Albion ..	516xd	Howrah ..	47/2
A bance ..	630	India ..	232
Alexandra ..		Kamarhatty	705
Anglo-India	439	Kankanarrah	528
Auckland ..	318	Kelvin ..	912
Barnagore ..	247	Khardah ..	535
Bally ..	268	Kinnion ..	1070xd
Birla ..	13/16xd	Lansdowne ..	302xd
Belvedere ..	630	Lawrence ..	630xd
Budge-Budge	555xd	Lothian ..	53
Caledonian	675	Naihati ..	578xd
Chapdani ..	178	National	33 d
Clive ..	41/14	New Central	645
Craig ..	6	Northbrook	58/8
Cheviot ..	343	Nudea ..	49
Dalhousie	490xd	Orient ..	290
Delta	640	Presidency ..	11/2
Empire ..	58/8	Relian ..	83
Fort Gloster	990	Soorah ..	33/8
Fort William	370xd	Standard ..	480xd
Gondalpara ..	1200	Union	683xd
Gourepore	755	Waverly	7/14
Hukumchand	17/2	HESSIAN	14/14
Hooghly ..	91xd	JUTE	

COTTON.

Agra United	-/9	Dunbar	239
Bowaria		Keshavram Cotton	3/13
Bengal Nagpur		New Ring..	

COAL.

Burrakur	16/12	Kurdi	..
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musalia		New Kendah Raneegunge	30/12
Katras Jherriah	65	Samla Kendra	

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.		I. Standard Wagon	30
B.I. Corporn.	3/12		
B.I. „ D	3/2	Marshalls	3/9
Burma Corp	10/4	Madon Theatres	5/4
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..
Howra Oil	..	Titagar Paper	6/1
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	..
I.I. Still	12/8	Imperial Bank	140
		.. Conty.	372
		3½% Paper	78/1
		45-55 Loan	108

Remarks:—Jute shares steady Cotton remained unchanged. Coals were quiet. Government Securities were steady. 4 per cent. New Loan (1960.70) 89/2. The Stock Exchange will remain closed till Monday morning.

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Those Winning Smiles

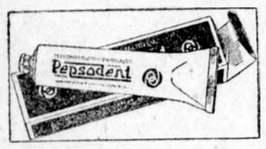
Which mean so much . . . commercially, socially, are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

THE prettiest smile becomes ugly when teeth look dull and clouded. Modern science now restores "off-color" teeth to dazzling whiteness. They gleam like jewels.

It's been found that dingy teeth come simply from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film old-type dentifrices did not successfully remove. That's why brushing failed you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating. Beneath it are the white teeth you envy.

It keeps your smile unattractive because it absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria.



Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

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A little Icilma Cream before and a little after the game will keep your complexion from harm.

The Cream of the Court

Before playing tennis, remember to protect the face, arms and neck by rubbing in a little Icilma. Light and evanescent as a snowflake, it interposes an invisible protective layer between the skin and the scorching sun, and prevents the dust of the court from working its way into the pores. After the game, a little gentle massage with the finger-tips dipped in Icilma brings the tissues into perfect condition.

Icilma is unique in containing the famous beautifying Icilma Water from Northern Africa. And by a special process of manufacture (taking nine times as long as the preparation of ordinary creams), it is wrought to an exquisite foamy lightness which makes it the most ethereal of all creams and the best base for powder.

Try silk-sifted Icilma Face Powder, too, the dainty powder which clings.

Icilma CREAM

In beautiful new jade-coloured jars.
Choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

THE IDEAL FACE POWDER.

Soft, fine and clinging, sifted many times through screens of closely woven silk, Icilma Face Powder adheres lightly but securely to the skin under all conditions. Almost invisible, it is so fine that it gives a delicate and velvety bloom and removes all anxiety about "shininess." Made in two shades—Naturelle, which suits most complexions; and Creme, especially for Brunettes.

Just a cup-and a spoon and a little water cold or warm-and

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As a rapid energiser Horlick's is essential to the man of action as well as the convalescent

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

IT IS REALLY INDIAN?

MR. HAJI'S ADDRESS AT NASIK

The following are exracts from the address on the Royal Indian Navy, delivered by Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji M.L.A. at Nasik under the auspices of the Spring Lectures Association with Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C. in the chair.

The Indian Navy is to-day very much in the air when it should really be on the High roads of the Indian Ocean. The mixed metaphor is permissible because the Indian Navy has had a very "mixed" history. During the 300 years and more that have passed since its inception, the Indian Navy has passed through a variety of vicissitudes best illustrated by its nomenclature from time to time. Beginning in 1612 as the Hon'ble East India Company's Marine, its scope got dwindled in 1686 when it came to be known by the localised designation 'Bombay Marine.'' Though the work was now restricted nearly to the Western Coast of India, the work of the Bombay Marine brought it during the next 150 years into continuous conflict with that really Indian Navy which was manned and controlled by the Maharattas. The history of the Indian Navy which was created by Shivaji simultaneously with the development of a Merchant Fleet is unfortunately not properly studied. Its history from the Indian point of view yet remains to be written. This branch of the history of India is a line which Indian scholars might well persue to render available to the public detailed information about the growth and decay of the Maharatta Navy based upon papers in the libraries of Poona and elsewhere.

MOGHUL NAVY.

Equally interesting material would be available to the student making research in the annals of the Moghul Empire. I, however, in this connection would draw your attention to a few stray facts bearing on the Naval history of the Moghul Empire. he record of the rule of the Emperor Akbar indicate the possession of a considerable fleet of Merchant ships which in those days were also the ships of war, for we find greater details given of the trading ships than of the fighting ships as his long reign was a prosperous one and free from foreign invasion by sea. Pirates, however, particularly those from Arabia began to set their eyes upon the richly laden Maghul ship. In later years a time came when neither property nor passengers were safe from their depredations. At one time when the Haj pilgrims were attacked by these pirates Aurangazeb thoght of creating a full-fledged Navy consisting of boats fully equipped with guns but the difficulty of controlling the Navy from the inland Capital of Delhi proved too great even for the Moghul Emperor. The question of an Imperial Maghul Navy was never subsequently taken up and history has no record of any Navy attached to the great Moghul Emperor.

The third indigenous Navy flourished in the Bay of Bengal and was largely under Mahomedan control. Unfortunately less is known of this Navy even than of the Maharatta Navy in the Western waters, and there is undoubtedly a rich harvest for historical students taking up research in this subject. Stray notes are however, found here and there as stated before and there is an interesting record of how enviously the Maharattas regarded the cession of the Island of Bombay to the Crown of England. Attempts were made to put up a Maharatta Sea Fort on one of the Islands facing the Bombay Harbour of to-day.

INDIAN NAVY BILL.

When the Bill to create the Royal Indian Navy was recently before Parliament it is remarkable that it was opposed at all stages by the Labour Party who insisted upon a division at each stage and solidly voted against the measure. The main grounds of the opposition were that the Government had failed to consult the Indian Legislative Assembly, though then in session, and preferred to introduce the Bill in the English Parliament. That it added to the naval strength of Great Britain at the expense of India; that the control over the Navy was not vested in Indian hands and that sufficient facilities were not provided for the participation of Indians in the personnel of the Indian Navy. It will be clear that these are objections based upon the sympathetic outlook in Indian affairs which is characteristic of the actions of the Labour party in matters relating to India. It was inevitable that the Labour Members in Parliament should fail to look at the subject lic opinion in India is doubtless inclined from the Indian National point view. Pubto agree that India should have a Navy of her own able to defend her coasts and Commerce but is afraid and in view of past experience rightly afraid that such a Navy would add to the already heavy burden of the cost of India's defence. This is a point which requires a little explanation. Though India is a country requiring defence both on the land side and the sea side, the policy of the Government of India untill now has been to organise only the land forces of India and leave the coastal defence of the country to the British Navy or the Navy of an allied power. This unbalanced expenditure, with the army consuming 55 crores a wear, and barely half a crore handed over for the upkeep of the Royal Indian Marine, which formed only the other day the sole symbol of Indian power on the High Seas exposes a state of affairs which needs to be remedied. It may be observed in this connection that India will never give up urging retrenchment until the Indian Military expenditure has been reduced to 50 crores a year as recommended by the Retrenchment Committee and even then it shuold doubtles be within the power of the Government, if they were so minded, to maintain with that large sum both an adequate army and Navy if Indian considerations and Indian considerations alone guide their judgment.

PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

Next comes the question of the personnel of the Navy. In view of the experience India has obtained of the neglect with which her children are treated in recruitment higher forms of service in the army, it is particularly essential that the same evils should not be allowed to be repeated now that a new force is being created to meet the new conditions. In this connection, it is a matter of gratification that the Government has decided not to have that dual form of Commissions which has done so much to lower the prestige of Indians as Officers in the army wherein which the Viceroy's commissioned officers are subordinate to the King's commissioned officers. It is, however, a matter of regret that even in the matter of the Navy where we are making a fresh start the Government is introducing its ideas of proportionate representations of the British and the Indian elements in the service. In the case of the Indian Navy, in view of the proposed strength of the force which is going to absorb the personnel of the Royal Indian Marine of to-day, it is found that recruitment of executive Officers will be required at the rate of three a year. Out of these three posts, only one appointment, every year is to be reserved for an Indian who has studied either at the Dehra Dun College or an English public school It will be observed that this works out at 33-1/3 per cent Indianisation per year, but a little examination will make clear that here is a case for immediate 100 per cent Indianisation, because even if every year all the three executive posts are reserved for Indians, it will be years before the proportion of Indian to Europeans will come to us 50 per cent of each class of Officers. One can perhaps understand the differentiation in favour of the Britisher if he was to bring some previous knowledge of the subjects beraing on the Navy, but as matters stand the 3 new officers to be taken every year will be probably recruited directly from the English public schools and it can confidently be asserted that in view of the considerable number of Indian youths studying in England to-day it will be possible to get the small number of three annual recruits that is required for the Indian Navy, There is, therefore, absolutely no justification for taking in non-Indians in the service henceforth, and it is hoped that Indian public opinion will assert itself to to have the original scheme modified in the interests of the nation.

In connection with this question of the training of Officers for the navy, there is an unpleasant featuwre of the present system to which it is unfortunately necessary to draw attention Reference was made in course of the debate in the Parliament to the fact that though naval training ships in England were open to Chinese and the Siamese, the Turkish and the Japanese, young Indians were kept out not perhaps under definitely laid down rules but to put it at nothing worse under the influence of that baneful atmosphere which sometimes pervades English educational institutions, when they have to deal with Indian students. Whatever that may be, it is now hoped that such as atmosphere would be henceforth dissipated from these training naval institutions and Indians will be welcomed on the same terms as are the youth of the Colonial and other countries.

CONTROL OF THE NAVY.

The next point on which Indian public opinion will require to be satisfied in connection with the scheme of an Indian Navy's the one which was also referred to in the Parliamentary debates viz., the question of the Indian control of the Indian Nay. It was really a strange commentary on the present Indian constitution that when the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Council of state were sitting at Delhi the Indian Navy Bill was being discussed by the English Parliament in Indian, and attention was drawn to this point by some of the Labour Members when in reply it was stated on behalf of the Government that the measure will again be passed by the Indian Legislature before it begins to operate. It should be made clear to the Government that though the Legislature can do nothing in a subject particularly such as the Army precluded from its influence by the Govt. of India Act, the Legislative Assembly will by its own votes not agree to a limitation of its powers in matters pertaining to the Navy which are to be written on a clean slate. Indian public opinion will finally not be satisfied until the Govt. makes an honest attempt to solve a very important question which is closely associated with the question of the Indian Navy and that is the question of the Indian Mercantile Marine. As a very eminent authority said "The Mercantile Marine and Navy have always been so closely knitted that it is often difficult to separate their histories. The Mercantile Marine was in reality the parent of the latter.'' The Mercantile Marine has in every war been called upon by the Navy to provide transport auxiliary cruisers, Hospital and ammunition ships and in the recent great war mine sweepers, sub-marine chasers and many other equally vital subsidiaries. Similarly in the personnel of the Mercantile Marine the Navy had always had a powerful reserve not only of experienced sailors but actually navally trained officers and men.'' This opinion of Mr. Archibald Hurd is shared by responsible public opinion in this country. So it may be safely laid down that you cannot have a Navy without ships to back it up both with ships and sailors. A fighting navy is impossible without a merchant fleet. Therefore in a country like India with no national shipping worth the name efforts to build up a navy will be futile if not supplemented with efforts to create and develop an Indian Mercantile Marine.

PHOSFERINE for Nerve Control

MAJOR H. SYKES

O.B.E., Aeronautical and Technical Adviser for the British Automobile Schools, Ltd., *writes* :—

"OFTEN one hears the phrase in reference to "Knights of the Air," "Oh ! He has no nerves !" No greater mistake was ever made. Airmen are usually all nerves, only they are " under control." This phase of life is undoubtedly a strain on one's nervous system, and attimes a tonic is essential. During 1917 I sustained a very serious accident, which all but put me out for good, and had it not been for the wonderful skill of modern surgery and the astounding properties of Phosferine, I would to-day be a wreck, instead of which I am still flying. There are times when both airman and passenger feel in need of a rapid and sustaining tonic, and in such cases I never fail to use or recommend Phosferine."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain Fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Colitis

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors : ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England. Indian Depot : P. O. Box 434, BOMBAY.

A physician writes in the "Medical Press and Circular": *"Sanatogen has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of strength and energy."*

Hullo! What's the trouble—Nerves?

Dame Sarah Grand, Mayoress of Bath, writes: *"Nothing ever does me so much good when I am run-down as Sanatogen. It has set me up and kept me up again and again."*

And Miss Olga Nethersole, founder of the People's League of Health, writes: *"It is with great pleasure that I recommend Sanatogen, having greatly benefited by its effects."*

"Now really, is there anything to cry about?"

"Oh, I feel so unhappy."

"Yes, so I see. But crying without any real cause can only mean one thing: Nerves. You should try Sanatogen for a few weeks. It will brace you up wonderfully and once your nerves and blood are right you will feel yourself again—more disposed to laugh than to cry. And it will give you new appetite too, and bring colour to your cheeks. It has done that very thing for me."

Sanatogen infuses into the cells of blood and nerves exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve strength are derived. Over 24,000 physicians have written enthusiastic letters about the success they obtained with Sanatogen.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

When you feel nervous or run-down, take Sanatogen for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Brokers of the Bombay Stock Exchange Ld., in the Hall of the Exchange, Medows Street, 3 p.m. (S.T.)

The S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: 1st Division: Royal Artillery vs. South Staffords, Cooperage, 3-45 p.m. 2nd Division, Bombay Gymkhana 'B' vs. B. B. R. A. 'B' Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Public meeting, at the Sir C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), lecture by Mr. M. K. Patel on "Parsi heroism and the late Mr. Jal Marzban," music by Mr. Bhesania, physical feats by Mr. Sarkari, Mr. G. K. Nariman will preside.

TUESDAY JUNE 7.

Public meeting to bid farewell to Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. Mrs. Naidu presiding.

B. B. & C. I. RLV

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrival at and depart, from Colaba Station and Bori Bunder at the following hours daily. Standard time as given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba) Arrl.	Depart.
Bombay–Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.25	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.35	21.05
Delhi Express z	6.20	21.25
–Express	19.35x	7.25

xTerminates at Church Gate.

G I P RLY VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	AAr.	Dep.
Nagpur Mail	07.00	15.00
Madras Mail z	06.45	22.00
Peshawar and Lucknow.		
Express	08.45	2; 09
Poona Mail	11.30	15.15
Poona Express	12.15	14.15
Calcutta Mail	15.15	19.45
Nagpur Express	16.00	22.30
Punjab Mail	16.50	12.45
Poona Express	19.45	07.45
Madras Express	21.15	07.15

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prof. R. P. Kar will conduct the weekly Devine Service in the Local Parthanasamaj, Girgaon on Sunday the 5th inst. at 5-30 p.m.

.BOMBAY DAX IN BRAHMIN'S CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

The third annual general meeting of the above society will be held on the 19th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in Dadar English School.

.. "LECTURE ON VARNASHRAM .. .. DHARMA." ....

A public meeting will be held at the Karnatak Aryasamaj Hall, Bazargate Street, Bombay Fort tomorrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) when Pt. Dwijendranath Shastri will deliver a lecture on

.... .. "BUDDHA SOCIETY." .. ....

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof: S. V. Phadnis on Sunday (the 5th inst.) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Nair Building ,Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "The First Sermon of Bhagwan Buddha".

....B.I.S.N. EMPLOYEES' UNION.....

A meeting of the B.I.S.N. Employees will be held at Pheroze Buildings in the office hall of the Bombay Port Trust Dock, Union, opposite Princes' Dock Tower tomorrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. under the Presidency of Mr. Jhabvala to found the Union of the employees.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broad cast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Saturday the 4th Inst:—

5 to 6 p.m. Gramophone music: 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Gramophone music; 9-30 to 11 p.m. Concert music.

Call sign 2 F.V., Wavelength 387 meters.

.... POSTAL NOTICE. ....

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Guirat" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 6th inst.

Reunion per extra S.S. "Querunba" Via

Supplementary Mails for Mauritius. and Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-0 p.m. on Sunday the 5th inst.

.GIRGAUM VYAYAM SHALA SOCIAL .... GATHERING. ....

The First Annual "Our Day" Social Gatherng of the Arya Vyayam Mandal's Girgaum Vyayam Shala, will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vyayam Shala Hall, at Raote's Bungalow, Girgaum Road, Bombay. After the public meeting is over, there will be physical demonstratons in wrestling, "dandpatta," Indian pole and acrobatic feats etc.,

SWAMI JOTIRMAYANAD'S LECTURES.

Under the auspices of Shri Sharuat Smart Dharma Pratisthpak vidvad Parishad institution Parmahamsa Parivrajkacharya Swami Shri Jotimayanand Puri will deliver the public lesctures on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, next (the 4th, 5th and 6th inst) at 6 to 8 p.m. at Madhaobaug near C. P. Tank, Bombay on Varna Mimaunsa, Vivah Mimaunsa and Shradha Mimaunsa, respectively.

UPANISHED CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Kathopanishad at the Asthik Samaj, Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

GITA CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagvat Gita at Devkorbhai Mansion, Parel, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) The Swami will also hold a public class on the Bhagvat Gita at Dr. Chota Lal's Bungalow, Borivili, the same evening at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the G. Ward Congress Committee, Dadar, a public meeting will be held at Tilak Bridge today at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. R. K. Shanmugam Chetty, M.L.A., will speak on the "Present Political Situation", Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

BHAMA VIJAYAM.

The members of the Sri Vani Vilasa Sabha will enact "Bhama Vijayam" in Tamil on Sunday the 5th inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

R. BALOOJI DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated at the Rajooji Balooji Charitable Dispensary, King George Hindoo Sanatorium, Nasik Road, during the month of May 1927 was 558 including 211 males, 150 females, and 197 children. The daily average attendance was 18 and there were 152 new admissions.

THE BOMBAY ANDHRA ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Andhra Association a public meeting of the Andhras (Telugus) of Bombay will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.), in the Telugu Hall Kamatipura Bazar Road, under the Presidency of Mr. G. L. Narsimham, B.A., B.C.E.M.I.E., J.P., when the Honourable Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Member of the Council of State will deliver a speech on the Andhra Movement. All are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL.

The opening ceremony of the Fellowship School will be performed on Tuesday (7th inst.) at 10 a.m. at the hands of the Rt. Hon. Shrinivasa Sastri.

TOPIWALLA MEMORIAL FUND.

The adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the above Fund will be held at Topiwala Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to-morrow (Sunday) the 5th inst. at 5 p.m., when the report of the Memorial Committee with regard to the utilisation of the Funds collected, will be considered.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS PERTURBED.

The Municipal Workers, writes Mr. Jhabwala, are greatly perturbed under the Deputy Executive Engineer's action of dismissing men in discriminately. Accordingly a public meeting of the Municipal workmen will be held in the Improvement Trust Chawl compound on the side of the Belasis Road, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday (the 7th inst.), to consider what steps should be taken in that connection and the issue of a general strike.

MUTUAL HELPING SOCIETY.

On behalf of the above Society arrangement has been made at the Damodardas Tapidas Dispensary, (opposite Darya Mahal), Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, to supply free medical aid to the members of the Society and also those who would seek it through the Society.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

A notice has been issued in Gujerati from No. 139 Medows Street, signed by Messrs. M. G. Nensey Mangaldas M. Sheth and others advising all brokers to attend a meeting which is to be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday) "in the Hall of our Bazaar" to consider the situation that has arisen owing to the opposition of some interested parties," to their newly started stock exchange.

DEATH OF POPULAR RAILWAY OFFICIAL

The death is announced of Rai Saheb Puranchand, Distt: Traffic Superintendent (Rates) attached to the General Traffic Manager's Office of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, at the age of 49 years. The deceased left Bombay on 3rd instant for Delhi his native place—on leave prior to retirement after 30 years of work for the Railway.

He first entered the service of the Railway as a Clerk on Rs. 50- per mensem in 1897 and gradually reached the post of District Traffic Superintendent (Rates) which was a few years prior held by his own father-in-law the late Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlal Sahab.

The deceased was popular with the staff of the Railway, as he was uniformly sympathetic. Having risen from the lowest rung he was entirely unassuming. In 1920 he lost his only son and donated about Rs. 4,000/- to the Delhi University for the endowment of a Scholarship in his memory and that of his wife who had died in 1915.

MUSJID BUNDER ROAD TRAGEDY.

13 FRESH MEN REMANDED TO CUSTODY.

The Musjid Bunder Road tragedy which culiminated in the death of a young Marwari boy named Hansraj Holji was recalled in the Court of Mr. G. R. Khairaz the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court on Thursday when the Pydhownie Police applied for the release of 1. Mahadevsingh Ratansingh Somair, 2. Fulpatsing Somair, 3. Jepal Chhatrapati, 4. Ramkirpal Surajdin, 5. Ramanj Mathuraprasad, 6. Dulari Mava, 7. Budhu Dutga, 8. Changalal Gangaprasad, and 9. Babooram who were arrested and detained bl the police on suspicion, on the ground that there was no evidence against them.

The Magistrate ordered their release accordingly.

The police then made another application for a further remand of 1. Sitaram Ramdin, 2. Ramnath Mahesh, 3. Jagdeo Prasad, 4. Ganga Prasad, 5. Ramlal Dulari 6. Baldeo Prasad, 7. Rameshwar Hazri, 8. Shiveharan, 9. Mathura Prasad, 10. Gangasing Devising, 11. Rama Ratna, 12. Nema Hazri, and 13 Bhoolan into police custody for two weeks pending police inquiries. It was stated by the police that property worth Rs. 1,296 was found from the suspects.

The Magistrate granted the application.

ALLEGED RAPE ON YOUNG GIRL

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

On a charge of committing rape on Pavitrabar Suba, a minor Maratha girl aged seven years, Mr. N. T. Junglwala, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate committed one Osman Kassam to stand his trial at the ensuing sessions of High Court.

The evidence led by the prosecution showed that Pavitrabai who lived with her parents at Mahim was playing with her sister Soni one afternoon, when the accused and his wife called both the sisters. After they entered the accused's room the wife of the accused went to the water-tap on some work and Soni accompanied her. While Pavitrabaia was trying to follow them, the accused prevented her and closing the door of the room, committed rape on her.

On coming to know of the offence, the parents of Pavitrabai informed the police who placed the accused before thesixth Presidency Magistrate at the Dadar Police Court.

After evidence was recorded the accused was committed as above.

CORPSE FLOATING IN APOLLO BUNDER

BODY NOT IDENTIFIED.

The corpse of a young Parsi aged about (25) was found floating in the sea off Apollo Bunder on Friday morning. The police who were informed removed the body to the morgue where an inquest will be held on Saturday.

As the body could not be identified, the police have circulated the information to find out if the deceased had any relatives. On the body which was covered by a shirt and trousers there were no marks of violence visible.

JAMMED TO DEATH BY LITHO MACHINE

An inquest touching the death of Shiva Mahadeo (18) a young workman employed in the Bolton Press, Tardeo was held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner on Friday morning.

It appeared from the evidence that deceased slipped down while he was working on the Litho Machine in operation and he was jammed between the frame of the machine and the stone and died instantaneously.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

THE THREE ARTS BALL

A FESTIVAL OF COLOUR

Elaborate preparations are being made to ensure the success of the Three Arts Ball which will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay on Tuesday (28th inst.) and it is understood that several novelties will be introduced to supplement the principal feature of the evening which will, of course, be dancing in fancy dress.

The costumes to be worn will include reproductions of figures in famous pictures, both Eastern and Western, characters from literatures as, for example, Shakespears and Dickens, and the whole range of music lore whish commences with the classics and continues through grand opera to the modern, and not very artistic, jazz. A small sub-committee consisting of Begum Atiya Eyzee-Rahamin, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill; Miss Hilla Vakil, Waroda Road, Bandra; Mr. T. Nunes, C/O The "Indian National Herald"; and Mr. E. J. N. Hudson, C/O "The Times of India" has been appointed to assist members of the Three Arts Circle and their friends in the selection of suitable costumes.

MONSOON BREAKS OUT.

FIRST SHOWER IN BOMBAY

Bombay had its first shower of rains on Friday night at about 9-30 p.m. which lasted for about half an hour. The intese heat of the last few days and the sparse sprinkling in the early hours on Friday morning were indications of the early advent of the monsoon. The area round about Fort had the most of it, while Kalbadevi, Girgaum and Pydhoni had a general shower. Grant Road seemed to be the water-parting. While the Up trains were completely dry, the down trains and especially Gujerat Mail reached Grant Road completely drenched. Many of the sea-side resorters in Chowpatty were taken unawares but all of them appeared to be enjoying a shower bath. The cold wind is still blowing and considering reports of rainfall from Malabar and other districts of the Bombay Presidency, it seems that monsoon has started a little earlier this year.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: GEMINI ("JEMMY.")

If June 4th is your birthday the astrological signs indicate, like the barometer of a zaripuranawala's shop, that the remaining seven months of this year, and particularly the current month, are the most important of your career. Your decision will make or mar your career. It will either (if right one) make a 'man' of you (without any use of patent medicine or medicinal 'pak') and win for you the title of "Veer", or you will be blotted out of public gaze and be a mere "blotto," if your decision is wrong. Your besetting sin is hesitancy, shilly-shallying. Kill this canker, advance forward, charge onward bearing in mind the great Balaclava charge, and enjoy the best fruits of your labour, in the cosy corner of your comely cottage.

A writer, a modern Solomon, has said that "marriage is a lottery—it may prove to be a prize or a surprise." In your case it is not only a lottery but a pottery—a place of making family jars, not to speak of the jarring and cracking notes enough to make your head crack at times.

Your finances will improve when the tongue of your better half improves. After Mahaluxmi, the Poona Jatra will open in August next. You are undoubtedly a great race-goer. Don't follow the race tips of this paper or that, or of "Lakhpati" or "Commercial" or any sporting bulletin. Take cuttings of all the tips of different papers and the abuve publications, moisten them with water, reduce them to a pulp. It will be a nice porridge or "khir." Eat or swallow it, and sleep. You will soon get remarkable dreams. If you see in your dreams some fruit like apple, back the horse Orange William or any horse whose name begins or ends in "Orange," if you see a lovely girl, back the horse, rather the mare, named "Lucky Lass," or "Lass of Laxminagar." If you see a lady laughing and some one shouting out "dear," "my love," etc., go straight to the race-course and back the mare "Radha Piari," and so on. You are bound to be a millionaire. And don't forget, or hesitate, as you always do, to give a few lakhs in charity, say 16 lakhs, for a women's and children's hospital, since the Wadia Brothers now have withdrawn their offer, and it will be sometime before the matter is reconsidered after the return from "Blighty."

If you are the Director, or Managing Director, or General Manager (or holding some such responsible post in) of a limited concern, and if a meeting of directors is held to-day or any day upto 21st instant in connection with the future conduct of the concern, please note that your efforts to bolster up the tottering concern is foredoomed to failure. It would, therefore, be advisable to postpone the meeting till after 21st instant when the sign of the zodiac will be Cancer which will keep up your business concer for at least a month.

RT. HON. SASTRI IN BOMBAY

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri India's Agent General to South Africa arrived in Bombay by the Peshawar Mail of the B.B. and C.I. Railway. He alighted at Grant Road Station. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Raghavan, Accountant General (Bombay), Mr. R. R. Bakhle of the Servants of India Society and Mr. Waiz of the Imperial Citizenship Association received him on the platform. On alighting from the train, Mr. Sastri was garlanded. He then motored to Mr. Raghavan's residence.

Mr. Sastri left for Poona last night Where he will stay there for three days and will return to Bombay on Tuesday morning.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, June 3.

A slight earthquake shock was felt here last night after 10 p.m. The direction of the earthquake was from East to West. No damage was done.—A. P.

FOOT BALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

CHESHIRES BEAT G.I.P.

Yesterday's first division fixture between the Cheshires and the G.I.P. resulted in a victory for the former by the odd goal of three. It was not a great match and their display against one of Bombay's weakest teams did not reflect any credit upon the Cheshires. Although good with their heads the soldiers almost completely neglected sport passing tactics and the game devolved into one of long kicking and excessive "ballooning". The railwaymen played a great game and if they can maintain their present form they will show a good record in this season's league. They have made great changes in their team and there are several new faces to be seen. The defence was quite sound and Walker, the centre-half, was the best man on the field. The forwards however, with the exception of Kirker and Freeburn, were rather weak.

The railway were the first to score Fernandez netting a lucky one in the first half. Shaw, however, equalised and at the interval the scores stood level at one all. It was a brighter second half, the G.I.P. having a fair share of the exchanges. The half-backs marked well, Walker being especially prominent, and the forwards were given several good chances. Kirker was a daring raider and on more than one occasion he was unfortunate to miss the net. The alertness of Scott, the Cheshires' goalie, baulked him on the last occasion when he slipped through the defence. At the other end Callaghan and Veepers were doing good work and the soldiers were not allowed much rope. From a scramble in front of the railway goal Westcott saw his opportunity and put his side ahead. The G.I.P. made valiant efforts to equalise but the opposing defence held out and the final whistle left the soldiers winners by the odd goal. In the closing stages of the game the Cheshires were presented with several good opportunities which, however, went abegging owing to very bad markmanship.

Cheshires	2 goals.
G.I.P.	1 goal.

CHESHIRES:—Scott; Price and Vipond; Herd, Cunniff and Brown; Allsop, Perry, Westcott, Shaw and Robinson.

G.I.P.:—Phipps; Callaghan and Veevers; Thompson, Walker and King; Milne, Freeburn, Kirker, Sullivan and Fernandez.

Referee.—Mr. Lowe.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

First Division: R.A. vs. South Staffords —Cooperage.

Second Division: Bombay Gym. "B" vs. B.B.R.A. "B"—Oval.

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS TS STUDENTS.

U P GOVT'S LANDABLE MOVE

NAINITAL, June 2.

The Government of the United Provinces in the departments of industries and agriculture has issued a press communique offering scholarship to deserving youngmen of this province, to enable them to prosecute advanced studies in technical and industrial subjects abroad. The communique states that the High Commissioner for India makes the best arrangements possible for their admission to proper colleges and for their practical training. The communique gives details regarding the terms of the scholarships.

LONG TERM SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are long term scholarships amounting in value to £240 per annum in addition to tuition fees and travelling expenses, tenable for at least two years. This year the Government are offering such scholarships to persons who wish to qualify themselves in the subjects of priting, sugar chemistry and electrical and mechanical engineering.

SHORT TERM SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are also short term scholarships which are given to men already in business who wish to visit Europe for short periods to acquire personal knowledge of latest Western methods obtaining in particular industries. The Government give a lump grant of Rs. 2,500 to such men. They intend to give eight such scholarships this year provided the necessary funds are voted by the council.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

The Government are also inviting applications for a scholarship of the value of pounds 240 per annum plus tuition fees and travelling expense tenable for two years to enable a suitable graduate to take a general course of agriculture in England. They also intend, subject to the vote of the Council, to give two scholarships of the same value to suitable graduates to take degrees in veterinary science in England.

In their resolution dealing with the co-operative movement the Government signified their intention of increasing the superior supervising staff. They have already appointed an extra deputy registrar and have increased the number of assistant registrars by two by promoting two inspectors. They have also decided to appoint three more assistant registrars and hold a competitive examination for the selection of candidates. Details of this examination are being worked out and will be announced shortly. It is expected that it will be held about the end of July.—A.P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, June 3.

The following was the starting price betting on Oaks:—4 to 1 Beam, 5 to 2 Book Law 25 to 1 Grande Vitesse. 16 ran. Won by head. 6 lengths separated the second and third.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, June 3.

St. Cloud.—Following are the results of the semi-final of the Hard Courts Championships:—Lacoste beat Spence (South Africa) 6|1, 6|3, 6|2. Tilden beat Cochet 9|7, 6|3, 6|2. Mrs. Peacock (South Africa) beat Miss Bennett (England) 5|7, 6|1, 9|7 Mlle Buman (Holland) beat Miss Heine (South Africa) 5|7, 6|4, 6|3.—Reuter's Special Service.

BENARES, June 3.

Earthquake shocks creating confusion and alarm to residents here were felt last night at ten minutes past ten.—Free Press.

MADRAS, June 3.

A Salem Correspondent reports the shooting of three persons on Wednesday night at Macdonald's choultry. The victims, Arunachalam Pillai, his brother and brother-in-law, were found shot near the railway gate in the early hours of the morning. The police are inquiring into the crime and one has so far been arrested.—A.P.

LAHORE, June 3.

The Birthday Anniversary of Guru Arjun Dev was celebrated by the Sikhs to-day in the famous Sikh shrine outside Lahore. 400 Sighs had come from other places for the occasion and everything passed off peacefully. Elaborate preparations had been made by the District Magistrate to prevent any breach of the peace and the police were busy the whole day controlling the crowds. The City was patrolled by Magistrates also throughout the day. Police pickets will remain posted near the shrine till to-morrow, when the *mela* will come to a close.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD, June 3.

In connection with the recent thefts of idols from Hindu temples in Ahmedabad and surrounding villages the police have arrested three more persons two Mahomedans and a Hindu of the name of Dr. Manilal Dahyabhai. On a search being made in Dr. Dahyabhai's house the police found ten idols. It is alleged that Dr. Dahyabhai and others carry on the business of selling stolen idols in Bombay. The police have so far recovered 17 stolen idols and expect to arrest other persons.—A. P.

PATHE CINEMA

The story of "The Brown Derby" deals with the exiting happenings that come into the life of a good-natured young man when he finds himself the heir to a brown derby bequeathed him by an eccentric uncle. It seems Johnny has an inferiority complex, and the strange powers of this chapeau chases the glooms away. With the brown derby on Johnny's head, and a case of mistaken identity under way, the fun starts at a furious pace and doesn't let up for one moment.

A splendid cast support the star, including Diana Kane, the pretty sister of Lois Wilson, who is an excellent leading lady for the comedian. Ruth Dwyer is charming as the ingenue and Bradley Barker is excellent as the fortune hunting lover.

Indeed, "The Brown Derby" is a comedy that we can recommend for all times and opens to-night at the Royal Opera House for a week's run.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE

The fourth session of the Conference of the Bombay Presidency and Lower Grade Staff Union will be held at Belgaum, (Shivananda Theatre) on 4th and 5th inst. under the Presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK

New York, June 3.	
Previous Closing Rate	16.76
To-day's Opening Rate	16.73
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	16.59
Difference	—.17

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 3.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.02
To-day's Opening Rate	9.01
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	8.97
Difference	—.05
Broach Expectation	336

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Apollo Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTE.—The College will remove to the New premises in 80, Esplanade Road, about 20th June, 1927, which are being specially fitted up.

The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1927.

SORRY PERFORMANCE.

The insolent exhibition of die-hard mentality in Lord Winterton's laboured and totally unconvincing reply to Mr. Lansbury's speech initiating a debate on the Tory Government's Indian policy should prove an eye-opener to our politicians in this country busy with their "Pundit-like discussions" while the present Tory arbiters of India's immediate political future continue to insult her. Mr. Lansbury pleaded for the removal of discrimination against Indians on Indian railways, and he complained against the "colour bar" against them in Great Britain. A notorious illustration of the existence of this colour bar has recently been noticed in Edinburgh, but the Under-Secretary of State for India had only lip sympathy to offer for this grievance of the Indian students in Edinburgh. Mr. Lansbury asked for the establishment of an impartial tribunal to inquire into the Kulkati shooting and Lord Winterton lectured to him on the "tact, courage and discretion" which the Indian Police "often showed". He condescended indeed to certify that they had these qualities in as much abundance as the London Police. Mr. Lansbury asked for the publication of the medical report on which Mr. Subash Bose was released and Lord Winterton entered into a long indictment of the detenus in which he made the mean and cowardly accusation against these men, who have persistently demanded that they should be brought to trial in an open court of law, "that they were guilty up to the hilt of participating in operations which nobody, except a few lunatics could condone." Mr. Lansbury asked the Tory Government for a sub-committee "to survey the situation and pave the way for the appointment of the Statutory Commission." This eminently reasonable suggestion of the Labour leader was met by Lord Winterton with a crescendo of adjectival abuse. It was "impossible, unusual and possibly improper", said his lordship, to state the definite names of the gentlemen who would be put on the Statutory Commission.

The fact is that Lord Winterton, who had achieved an unenviable reputation during the days of his political non-age as a most irresponsible heckler in the House of Commons, is, even after he has come to political maturity and is favoured with ministerial rank, still in the habit of looking upon the affairs of a subject country with a degree of amazing non-chalance which only his brother die-hards can appreciate. On all material questions regarding Indian affairs he is always "lacking in information," and what information he possesses he utilises to draw a picture of nationalist activity in India in as odious a manner as possible. For a series of reckless statements his dissertation on the detenus will be hard to beat. He is not ashamed to declare in the House of Commons that a mighty Government, as the British administration of India is always careful to give itself out to be, cannot rule in Bengal, cannot guarantee the maintenance of law and order unless it makes use of an armoury of mediaeval laws, and takes powers "to segregate persons responsible for organising and instigating conspiracy", as Lord Winterton unjustly calls them, while he knows very well that the true reason why the cruel weapon of the Bengal Ordinance was forged was to break the political power of the Swaraj Party. It is an ungenerous and mischievous insinuation he makes when he says about Mr. Bose "that the fact that the man occupied an important position in no way determined his guilt or innocence". Nationalist India has never made such an odious distinction between the rich detenu or the poor detenu, between the detenu of status, and the detenu who occupied a humble position in life. Its contention has always been that it is cowardly and a direct perversion of all canons of modern law for the Government to swoop down upon these young men and incarcerate them indefinitely and brand them as felons and conspirators all the while that they demand to be tried. Lord Winterton should know at least this much, however amazing his ignorance of Indian affairs, and even that sportsmanship of which the "Gentlemen's Party" to which he belongs boasts should prevent him from unblushingly misleading the House of Commons and informing it that the charges against the detenus have been proved "up to the hilt."

Enemies of Indian freedom like Lord Winterton and his brother die-hards will not dare to continue to insult India by repeated calumnies like these in which he indulged in his reply to Mr. Lansbury, if we had in this country communal and political unity. In view of the wise decision of the A. I. C. C. at its recent session in Bombay there are signs that the first is on the road to real achievement. In regard to the latter it behoves our politically-minded classes still engaged in their pitiful squabbles to follow the pertinent advice given by Mr. Ramdas Pantulu in an interview we published yesterday. He stressed the need of the "leaders uniting to frame a constitution suitable for India." He wisely points out that "if the united demand of the nation is rejected by the Government, the responsibility for provoking the nation to Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience will then rest entirely on the British people." The supreme need of the hour is such unity. The moment we realise that unity the Wintertons of the British Empire will learn to talk in a different key about India.

VICTIMS OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

The latest telegrams from China indicate that the Northern armies are not meeting that success in their campaign to drive back the Republican forces from the South which Britain as the friend of Chang Tso-lin had hoped for. She has also another friend in Chiang Kai-Shek the man who has deserted Mr. Chen and wants to start his own Government. If the two can be kept fighting Britain will not mind. Sir Austen Chamberlain who is said to have laid down a policy for Britain in China "for a hundred years" can go on lamenting the fact that the Chinese are quarrelling amongst themselves and refuse to accept British help to make China "win a way towards stable Government;" while munition-manufacturing firms in Britain continue to make good business in that unhappy country. But why drag in the Indians in the process? This is what Dr. Rabindranath Tagore asks in a heart-rending analysis of India's helplessness as a victim to British Imperialism. He remarks in the American weekly "Unity" that owing to her being forced to send troops to China India is regarded "by other Asiatic Powers as a menace to their freedom". She is also "fast losing that respect which was only hers as the greatest spiritual ambassador in Asia." Tagore looks upon the present expedition of the English in China as "a crime against humanity" and he says "to our utter shame India is being used as a pawn in the game." When can India refuse to be used as a pawn in the game? She can only do so when she is free herself. Meanwhile she can only express, as Tagore does, her utter sense of humiliation and grief at having been made the tool of British Imperialism.

THE "INDIAN" NAVY.

India had in the past a fairly efficient navy which, besides doing service in war, helped commerce and served to preserve seafaring traditions among several classes of people. England did everything in her power to cripple that navy and destroy those traditions so that the Indian navy to-day is "very much in the air when it should be on the high roads of the Indian Ocean", to use a striking, if confused, metaphor of Mr. S. N. Haji M.L.A., who delivered an excellent address on the Indian Navy the other day at Nasik. The proposed Indian navy is Indian only in the sense that it is paid for by India. Recently a Bill was brought before Parliament to create the Royal Indian Navy. But it is a poor measure in all conscience even as a beginning. The Indian Legislative Assembly was not so much as consulted in the framing of the Bill though the Assembly was then in session. Besides, the Navy is so to be organised as only an aid to the naval strength of Great Britain at the expense of India. On the other hand the facilities provided for the admission of Indians in the personnel of the "Indian" Navy are poor in the extreme. All the Naval Officers now paid for by India are British so that even if every new appointment were to go to an Indian, it would be years before there could be a substantial number of Indian officers. Yet, under the proposed scheme, out of three fresh appointments expected to be made every year only one is to be reserved for Indians. The worst feature of the Bill is that the Indian Legislative Assembly is to have no control over it. Replying to this objection the Under-Secretary for India is reported to have said that the Legislative Assembly will have the same control over the Indian Navy as it has over the Indian Army. It was really a cruel joke of the Under-Secretary, though in keeping with the farce of Responsible Government that is being staged in India. It is no wonder that some British Labour members of Parliament themselves strongly opposed the deceptive Bill.

Another question, as vitally connected with the Indian Navy as with Indian commerce, is that of the Indian Mercantile Marine. Mr. Haji referring to this topic in his lecture, quoted an eminent authority who said: "The Mercantile Marine and Navy have always been so closely knitted that it is often difficult to separate their histories. The Mercantile Marine was in reality the parent of the latter... Similarly in the personnel of the Mercantile Marine the Navy had always had a powerful reserve not only of experienced sailors but actually navally trained officers and men." For want of an efficient Mercantile Marine India has to pay annually crores to foreigners who carry to our shores our imports. Besides for want freight facilities such as Japan and several other countries provide to their merchants and manufacturers, we fail to command wide markets for our goods outside India. It is not improbable that Japan beats Indian textiles in India and even in East Africa mainly because of the freight facilities provided by her Mercantile Marine. Mr. Haji stated a plain truth when he remarked that Indian opinion would not be satisfied until the Government made an honest attempt to create an efficient Mercantile Marine.

THE BHARAT ITIHAS MANDAL.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE POONA SESSIONS

(BY S. V. P.)

The Fifteenth Annual Gathering of the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal was held on the 29th, 30th and 31st May, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya. It was a large gathering of members and others interested in historical research from various parts of India. The meeting feelingly recorded the great loss suffered by the deaths of the four great scholars, Messrs. Rajwade, Parasnis, Sane, and Bhave who created and maintained the traditions of historical scholarship in Maharashtra. Their passing away has left a great gap in the scientific students of history, and it seems that there are none at present to take their places worthily. Their works are worthy of their name and fame.

During fifteen years the Mandal is striving to collect contemporary documents and letters relating mainly to Shivaji's period and generally to Maratha history and literature and their efforts are gradually becoming successful. Much of the history of the early seventeenth century has been reconstructed with their efforts, and Shivaji of the Mahommedans, of the Maratha "Bakharkars," and of Anglo-Indian Historians has to be now given up, and Shivaji as he lived, fought and felt has to be accepted from the records and letters left in contemporary movements of Maratha families, and from Mogul reports, English, Dutch and Portugese accounts official or otherwise. This credit is due to the great historians Rajwade and Parasnis who have passed away and their spirit which has found expression in the Mandal's activities and publications. Its publications relating to Shivaji's period such as Shiva-charitra-Pradipa, Shivacharitra Sahitya, show the historical mind and accuracy which it aims at. Similar publications are now in progress. They will come out next year. This historical spirit is found well developed in the Mandal's great worker Mr. D. V. Apte and those, who heard his disquisition on the existing historial material about Shivaji, and its valuation and on how he wishes to write Shivaji's life, must have felt that there is a proper man in the proper place. Amongst the papers read the most important were those relating to Mahanubhav Sect, and early Marathi literary works of Dnyaneshwar period, by Mr. Y. K. Deshpande of Yeotmal, to a complete picture of Maratha administration and life as collected from the account books of the Subhedar of Kalyan in the 18th century by Raosaheb N. G. Chapekar, a retired sub-judge, to Shivaji and Rangana as a military study by Captain Modak of Gwalior, to letters and Firmans of Shivaji's period by Mr. D. V. Potdar and Sardar Mujumdar who are secretaries of the Mandal. and by Messrs. Diwekar and S. N. Joshi who are workers of the Mandal.

STILL UNEARTHED TREASURES.

The treatises of Mahanubhav writers open a new vista of the great early period of Marathi literature which has still to be properly studied, understood and presented to the public. How religion gave impetus to writing and literature can be easily seen from these great old books which I hear are in hundreds if not thousands, and relate to poetry, prose, grammar. and dictionaries. morals and philosophy. The work of their proper study and presentation will take some time and will require the help of a number of earnest students.

AN INTERESTING SECT.

The Mahanubhav priests and Sanyasis now seem to be anxious to assist fully those who would do this by every means in their power. Their sect is spread throughout India and also outside and, having made Marathi as their sacred tongue they have added to its long continued strength and glory. The use of official and private accounts for a political and economic picture of the people which is bound to be accurate and detailed has been a specialised study of Mr. Chapekar. It should be continued for the various periods and places of Maratha history. It is quite a novel method of elucidating historical information. The study of the strategy of Shivaji in forts and battles by Captain Modak has given reality to the influence of land on history, and to the understanding of Marathas as fighters and Shivaji as a military genius. This study was absolutely neglected uptil now and Captain Modak has by his similar studies of all important Maratha battles shown the military side of Maratha history. The great find of Persian letters and firmans in an extraordinary way by Mr. Potdar has increased the value of old documents which have been used for writing new works by some writers. Those who saw the find of about 500 such letters relating to the Adilshahi government of the early seventeenth century must have realised the importance of such documents whose blank backs had been used to write other treatises. Some few Persian firmans and Marathi letters relating to Shivaji have also been recorded. There were also a number of other essays.

THE MANDAL'S FINANCIAL NEEDS.

Such in short is the work done by the Mandal's meeting at the annual gathering. The Mandal's income is roughly about seven to eight thousands rupees. It has to pay off debts to the extent of about eighteen thousands. It needs help from the public especially by way permanent subscribers. It is doing useful work and has preserved, collected and interpreted historical records faithfully. Maratha history will emerge in its true light by its endeavours. Its present activities are limited due to want of workers and funds. Critics have a place only when they help to remove its drawbacks. There are no caste or creed prejudices in the Mandal as a body. But at the same time it should be guarded from being made a dumping-ground of the old prejudices or new temporary fads of some outsiders however great they may be who may desire to control its work. There is a distinct development of a true historical spirit in the Mandal, and others who cannot contribute to its growth should not scoff in private at its work. Let the defects be pointed out in public. Let the public know, and judge.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

(BY DAVID S. ERULKAR.)
VIII

The larger the number of ports there are even small at first, along the coast line of India the greater the opportunity for the local and interprovincial trade of each province to develop by means of steamers plying between such ports. The total traffic of the country would also increase as it would be carried more economically than is being done at present. For it must be recognised that in the case of long distance despatches the traffic if carried the whole distance from origin to destination by the all rail route has to bear higher transport charges than in the case of traffic carried by the rail cum sea or water route where the expensive transport by rail is reduced to a considerable extent by the substitution of cheaper water transport over a larger portion of the entire distance. By this policy of mutual co-operation between the railways and the coasting steamers not only the Indian consumers would gain, but it would avoid the uneconomic carriage of traffic that the present railway policy involves in serving long distances entailing heavy empty running of wagons as in the case of traffic from the Northern India to the South because there is no return traffic in similar quantities from the South to the North. It will be useful at this stage to illustrate as to how this is possible.

THE GRAIN TRAFFIC.

There is very considerable traffic principally in grain and pulses from the North Western Railway via Delhi to via Hotgi and via Raichur to the extent of 3,00,000 maunds per year. Similar traffic in grain and pulses from the East India Railway stations in the U. P. to via Raichur is also very large amounting to about 2,50,000 maunds per year.

More recently this traffic has increased. It consists mainly of gram and pulse and originates principally in the U.P. and in the North Eastern districts of the Punjab and instead of being carried all the way from distant North to far South by rail, the better and more economic course would have been to have directed this traffic to Calcutta by rail to be shipped from there to the Madras Presidency. In the same way wheat, grain and pulse from Sindh and Western and South Western districts of the Punjab could be more advantageously taken to Karachi and from there shipped to the Madras Presidency.

It is well-known that there is a large string of empty wagons coming from Jubbulpore, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi to Bengal after discharging coal in Northern India. These wagons come back empty hundreds of miles to the coal fields, which are situated within 120 to 175 miles of Calcutta. The endeavour of the railways should be to reduce this empty running. At one time the grain traffic from Northern India destined for the South was brought to Calcutta and shipped from there to Madras Presidency ports and railed from there to the interior. There was over and above an agitation on the part of the E. I. Ry. and the Bengal Chamber to lower the minimum rates for grain and seeds to allow of still more traffic being carried to Cal-

(Continued on page 15).

Notes of the Day.

The Two Pictures.

At last we know that the Cotton Textile Tariff Report is to be published next week together with the Government of India's recommendations. Speculation has been rife for some time past, especially in Calcutta, regarding the recommendations of the Tariff Board. We shall not join the game, or perhaps propaganda. Past experience makes us sceptical and the fate of the ratio question has not reassured us. And supposing there are some good recommendations in the Report, it is still a far cry from these to any specific and right action by Government. There have been needless delays in the past while the premier industry has been languishing and one does not know when, if at all, Government will recognise the claims of India first and Lancashire next. Contrast the half-hearted and dilatory methods of the Government of India with those of Japan. By every method of State aid known to modern finance Japan has been for years fostering her old industries and building up new ones. From the extracts from the "Japan Financial and Economic Monthly," published elsewhere in this issue, it appears that Japan is about to launch afresh a bold and generous protective policy to safeguard her staple industries. The scheme will mean State expenditure of over 40 million yens. But the Government regards it as an investment for the benefit of posterity. However much the ugly fact is disguised, the simple and only difference between Japan and India is that Japan is a mistress in her own house, whereas India is governed by aliens in the interests primarily of aliens.

A Partial Remedy.

The Town Council of Edinburgh has, according to Reuter, unanimously condemned the colour ban imposed on Indians by certain dance halls and restaurants at Edinburgh. That is quite good so far as it goes. But Reuter's report is too meagre. We are told that Lord Provost Stevenson said that he had been asked by the Magistrates to express the strongest disapproval of the ban. But we should have liked to know what the Magistrates themselves have done in the matter. A pious resolution of the Town Council, useful indeed in its own way, will not solve the problem. The Magistrate should do his part in his own sphere. Licensed restaurants at any rate cannot be said to be outside his jurisdiction. However, what the officials may not do of their own accord, they may be forced to do by healthy public opinion. We cordially welcome the Town Council's action in the hope that it may lead public opinion in the right direction.

Wholesome Counsel.

Mr. S. N. Haji, M.L.A. gave some wholesome counsel to the Jain community in his presidential address at the Third Maharashtra Jain Conference held at Malegaon on Wednesday. Communal conferences tend often to be narrow in their outlook. It was to counteract this tendency that Mr. Haji emphasised at the outset the duty of the community to take its full share in the evolution of the Indian nation. The building of the smaller communal unit was, he said, only a means to build up a strong national unit. He pointed out plainly but sincerely how in several respects the Jains were far behind many other communities, especially in respect of girls' education. He suggested the desirability of a large permanent fund to start various institutions for the betterment of the community. The Jains are not a very poor community and they are noted for their charities. If the charities are well-organised, discriminating and so designed as to yield maximum utility, the Jains should be able to give an excellent account of themselves. The service of humanity is one of the cordinal principles of Jainism and if this ideal is steadfastly and rationally adhered to, the future of the Jains is bound to be beneficent both to the community and to the nation.

Death of Hyderabad's Poet- Laureate.

We regret to record the death of Maulana Ghulam Qadir Girami of Hoshyarpur, Punjab. He was a poet of great distinction and mostly wrote in Persian. He was the poet-laureate of the Hyderabad State and was connected with that State for a considerably long time. He was a great Persian scholar, and Dr. Iqbal used to get his Persian poems revised by Maulana Girami, a fact to which the learned Doctor has more than once referred in his writings. His death is a great loss to literature, particularly Persian literature, and we hope arrangements will soon be made for publishing a complete collection of his poetical works.

Child Welfare in Bombay.

The Child Welfare movement and other kindred activities have been very prominent all over the country for a few years past. This is probably due to the fact that nowhere else in the world is the plight of poor children worse than in India. One great handicap of the movement is that for want of trained workers and organisation the movement is less active among the poor and illiterate in the villages who need instruction most than among the town-folk whose neglect of children is due rather to heedlessness than to ignorance or want of means. We are glad, therefore, to see from the proposed new rules and regulations of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association that a special attempt is to be made to start District and Taluka Committees to carry on propaganda even in smaller towns and villages. We also learn that efforts are being made to enlist the full support of Local Boards and Municipalities in carrying on some permanent work such as the starting of Maternity Homes and training of Dais. Few activities could be more entitled to the support of Local Bodies and we feel confident that such Bodies will not fail to support and co-operate with the Association.

OPPOSITION TELLS EFFECTIVELY

POWERS OF DIRECT DISCOUNT

AUTHORITY TRANSFERRED TO DIRECTORS

DISCUSSION ON RESERVE BANK BILL

Holding its meeting even on the Empire day, the joint select committee of the Central Legislatures on the Reserve Bank of India and allied bills, has given a sound proof that the members of the Committee care more for business than for formalities. The fervour of controversy having subsided, the Committee has been disposing of section after section of the Reserve Bank of India Bill.

DIRECT DISCOUNT.

Meeting on Friday morning the Joint Committee at once proceeded with the discussion of Section (15) which embodies the power of direct discount. The Section reads as under:—

"After such date as the Governor General in Council may fix in this behalf the Bank may notwithstanding any limitation contained in subclauses (a) and (b) of the clause (2) of Section (14), sell or discount any bills of exchange or promisory notes arising out of bona finde commercial or trade transactions, hearing two or more good signatures and maturing within 90 days from the date of such purchase or discount." A subtle dispute arose over the extra ordinary authority of the Governor General in Council under the Section to authorize the Bank to rush to the open market directly and discount the bills. The opposition, it si understood, were not inclined to give a blank cheque to the Viceroy in this behalf. Only under the exceptional circumstances the Reserve Bank should have a recourse to direct discount, and we understand that the opposition pressed its on Government that the Governor General's consent should be superseded by a sanction of the Board of Directors signified by the passing of a resolution to that effect by two-thirds majority. It is further understood that the alteration pressed by the opposition has been finally approved of by the committee. This transfers the powers from the Viceroy to the Board of Directors.

OMISSION AND COMMISSION.

After having dealt with Section (15) the Joint Committee gave consideration to the subsequent three sections. Section (16) lays down the exact kinds of business which the proposed Reserve Bank may not transact. This is a very important and non-contentions section in so far it makes it impossible for the Reserve Bank to engage its capital in speculative business. There was nothing in this Section that the opposition could fight for. It was, therefore, unanimously adopted. When the committee rose at 4 p.m. heated debate was proceeding on Sections (17) and (18) of the Bill. Section (17) relates to the relation of the Bank with the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor General in Council. Under the Section its becomes obligatory for the Bank to transact the Government business. The Bank will be compelled to deposits Government moneys, pay them off when required and do similar transactions for the Government. Section (18) is merely a supplement of Section (17). It establishes the right of the Reserve Bank to transact Government business. The Government, under this section, cannot invest their capital anywhere except in the Reserve Bank. By these two sections with the Government and the Bank are legally bound to transact each other's business.

The Joint Committee meets again this morning at the Bombay Secretariat and resumes discussion on Sections (17) and (18).

COST OF REMITTANCES.

WHO IS TO BEAR?

BOMBAY, June 3.

The Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill had a smooth sitting this morning. The Committee adopted section 15 empowering the Reserve Bank to sell or discount any bills of exchange, etc., arising out of bonafide commercial or trade transactions. Only a slight modification was made by which it was left to the Board of the Reserve Bank to resolve by two -third majority upon the date from which such business can be undertaken instead of its being left to the Governor-General to prescribe. The Committee also adopted section 16 prohibiting the Bank from undertaking certain kind of business without discussion. The Committee then took for consideration the provisions that define the relations of the Bank with the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor-General in Council. The provisions it is understood are being discussed in general with reference to the broad principles underlying them. Difficulty was met with it is stated in drawing the subtle line that divided the State Bank from the Government. One of the questions the Committee had to answer was as to whether the Bank or the Government should bear the cost of remittances, etc., which the Reserve Bank was called upon to undertake on behalf of the Government. The Committee had not reached any conclusions in regard to these provisions when they rose for lunch.—Free Press.

CONCENTRATE ON UNITY RESOLUTION.

PLEA FOR COMMUNAL CO-OPERATION

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

MADRAS, June 3.

Congress propaganda was inaugurated yesterday in Madras City in connection with both the coming Congress and Municipal elections.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar writes to the Press:—"I am deeply grieved that instead of concentrating attention on the Hindu-Moslem resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, points of minor importance have been allowed to distract our attention and to engage our time and energy. I appeal again to Congressmen and to the public generally, including leading men of all parties, and particularly to Mahommedan and Hindu leaders, to attend to the Hindu-Moslem resolution of the All-India Congress Committee and work out the details satisfactorily in each province so as to produce vigorous co-operation between the two communities. The All-India Congress Committee resolution on the framing of a constitution also has to be executed and requires prompt and whole-hearted co-operation of all the leading men in the country and the various Provincial Congress organisations.

With aview to discussing the welfare of labour, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has invited a few friends interested in Labour for an informal talk to-morrow.

BEAM AS WINNER

OAKS STAKE RESULTS

LONDON, June 3.

Oaks resulted as follows:—

BEAM .. .. First
BOOK LAW .. .. .. Second
GRANDE VITESSE .. Third

In Oaks, Corona was ridden by Carslake. Gioconda did not run. Otherwise the runners were identical with the probables. The weather was glorious and the crowd large. There was no Royalty owing to Birthday celebrations. After the tapes were thrice broken, Cresta Run lost at least dozen lengths and Corona was also badly away. Cinq-a-Sept led from Beam, Esclarmonde and Book Law for a furlong. Passing the mile post, Beam was two lengths ahead of Book Law. Grande Vitesse, Sundry, Endowment and La Solfatara. Entering straight, Beam still led from Book Law. Quarter mile from home, Book Law made a strong challenge, but Beam got the better of the exciting finish. Endowment was fourth and La Solfatara Fifth. Time was two minutes thirty-four and three-fifths seconds which is the Oaks Record.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST TROUBLE IN SALONIKA

TROOPS OPEN FIRE AND CAPTURE 135 PERSONS

LONDON, June 3.

Athens.—It is reported from Salonika that a large crowd of armed Communists tried to march to Government House. Collision with troops followed and Communists fired. Fusillade ensued and many were wounded. 135 Communists including 7 women were arrested. Order has been retored. Reuter.

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ARBITRATORS AT WORK

PAVING THE WAY FOR SETTLEMENT

CALCUTTA, June 3.

Arbitrators appointed by the All-India Congress Committee to settle the dispute of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, have been at work for the last few days and it is understood that their efforts have so far met with good success. It is stated that the arbitrators have asked both the parties to submit agreed list of names in sealed covers by Saturday next and on the basis of these suggestions, a new executive is likely to be selected.—Free Press.

S. A. FLAG BILL PASSES SECOND READING

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

LONDON, June 2.

Cape Town.—Assembly by 69 votes to 54 passed second reading of Flag Bill after which the Bill was refrred to a Select Committee consisting of leaders of all parties.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 3.

Cape Town.—Senate by 17 votes to 15 rejected the Iron and Steel Bill.—Reuter.

"ADMIT ONLY MARRIED MEN"

MR. RANGACHARI'S SOLUTION FOR WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY

LONDON, June 2.

Sydney.—Mr. Rangacharial entertained by pressmen yesterday, said he clearly understood and sympathised with White Australia policy which he interpreted as a desire to preserve racial purity. He said those who feared that admission of Indians into Australia would mean intermixture of races underestimated Indians pride. Law of his race against inter-marriage was rigidly upheld. He considered undermining of Australia's economic standard could be prevented by insisting that Indian immigrants should possess certain amount of property and racial purity could be protected by admitting only married Indians accompanied by their wives. His tour had convinced him that Australia must greatly increase her population. He considered that Indians who were members of the Empire and fought in war side by side with Australians should be equally welcome as were ex-enemy nationals.—Reuter.

LINDBERGH'S RETURN FLIGHT TO PARIS.

LONDON, June 3.

Flying in a British Air Force fighting plane and escorted by two other air force planes Lindbergh ascended at Kenley at 6-30 a.m. for returning to Paris. He descended at Lympne on account of fog and resumed journey at 8-15. Later he was sighted in North France proceeding to capital.—Reuter.

RUBBER EXPORTS OF MALAYA

LONDON, June 2.

Singopore.—Rubber exports of Malaya in the 5 months ended May 31st amounted to 164,000 tons compared with 151,000 in the same period in 1926. The value was 243 million Straits Dollars, compared with 351500,000.—Reuter.

ETERNAL REMEMBRANCE IN INDIA.

"PERSECUTION OF A GOOD NATIONALIST."

MR. LANSBURY'S OUT-SPOKENNESS.

"MR. BOSE BROKE LAW", SAYS - WINTERTON.

LONDON, June 2.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for adjournment, Mr. Lansbury initiated the Indian debate and complained of discrimination against Indians on Indian Railways and also of "Colour-bar" in Britain. He asked for the establishment of an impartial tribunal to enquire into the Kalkathi disturbances and demanded publication of the medical report on which Mr. S. C. Bose was released. He said that this was one of the bases that would be remembered in India eternally as the "persecution of a good nationalist" and he urged that Government should appoint a Committee to survey the situation and leadup to the appointment of the Statutory Commission. He was confident that he was voicing the opinion of the Labour Party when he said that it was anxious as any one to maintain the British connection with India, but was convinced that it was only maintainable by giving the people right to be masters in their own country.

Lord Winterton, responding, said that he did not complain of Mr. Lansbury raising these Indian questions "as Indian debates were only too rare." As regards ban at Edinburgh he very much regretted the circumstances but they were not within the control of the Secretary of State for India nor the Secretary for Scotland. He was glad to hear depreatory expressions from both sides of the House on June 1st and, personally, agreed with other Labourites rather than with Dr. D. Shiels.

BENGAL DETENUS.

As regards the Bengal Detenus the Secretary of State had never attempted to disguise the fact that exceptional powers were necessary. Lord Winterton declared that the necessity for them was abundantly proved when they were put into operation in 1924. There had been an organised conspiracy in Bengal to commit revolutionary crimes. Nothing could be more incorrect than Mr. Lansbury's description of Mr. S.C. Bose's offence as a "political offence". Mr. Bose broke the law as regards revolutionary crimes under the Indian Penal Code.

Lord Winterton continued that it was impossible for the Bengal Government to guarantee the maintenance of law and order and prevent widespread assassination unless they were empowered to segregate the persons responsible for organising and instigating conspiracy. Moreover, the Bengal Government were convinced that an ordinary trial by jury would endanger the lives of witnesses. Hence the powers were taken to arrest those persons. Lord Olivier had sanctioned this policy. Lord Winterton had always thought that the Socialist Party accepted what Lord Olivier did. He (Lord Winterton) pointed out that 46 persons were in gaol under the Act as compared with 70, three months ago, and eleven were in gaol under Regulation 3 as compared with 16, while 95 were detained in villages or homes.

"GUILTY UPTO THE HILT."

He re-stated Sir A. Muddiman's statement in the Legislative Assembly on March 21st and added that Mr. Lansbury would be surprised to learn that there were certain of Mr. Lansbury's general observations with which he (Lord Winterton) and most members agreed. Nobody liked any form of extra-judicial power if it could be avoided. Neither he nor the Government of India were anxious to exercise the powers a day longer than was necessary. He emphasised that these men were there because they were guilty upto the hilt of participating in operations which nobody except a few lunatics could condone.

Lord Winterton said that revolutionary crime in Bengal was confined to a small area and had almost disappeared from the rest of India. It alternately boiledup and died down in Bengal. It might be said that it boiled up most when coercive measures were taken, and that it was least active when people treated it in Mr. Lansbury's way, but the very opposite was the case mentioned here concerning the number of those who had been given amnesty by Mr. Montagu in 1920.

MR. S. C. BOSE'S CASE.

Regarding Mr. Bose, Lord Winterton argued that the fact that the man occupied an important position in no way determined his guilt or innocence. Whatever confidence the Calcutta Corporation might have in Mr. Bose the Corporation was not quite a reasonable and moderate body that Mr. Lansbury contended it was, but any way their confidence in Mr. Bose had nothing to do with the matter. Lord Winterton recapitulated the developments leading to Mr. Bose's release and added that Government would have done the same thing in case of any other person but would not make special arrangements on account of his position in private life.

On the matter of publishing the Doctors' Report, Lord Winterton said that he did not see reason for altering the usual procedure.

He was sorry to assume an uncompromising position over the Kalkath affair, but he must refuse to agree to an independent enquiry as it was wholly unnecessary. Lord Birkenhead did not see reason to doubt the rightness of the course taken by the authorities. Lord Winterton recited facts and asked the House to visualise the situations with which the Police have always to deal. They did not get thanks for their action but he was proud to stand up for the body of most long-suffering men in the British Empire. The Indian Police often showed as much courage, tact and discretion as could be shown by the Metropolitan Police in similar circumstances. He was not going to comment on the proceedings which were being considered and judicial proceedings might follow, but *prima facie* there was little doubt that the District Magistrate had to take drastic action or much greater loss of life would have been probable if the crowd got into conflict.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

As regards the Royal Commission Lord Winterton was unable to add to what he and Lord Birkenhead had previously said. It was impossible to announce the date of appointment or the conditions governing acceleration of date. As regards composition of the Commission, while Lord Birkenhead had naturally to consider any views expressed in the House of Commons and Lords, he would consider those views when time came to make a submission to His Majesty with regard to its composition, and until then it was impossible, unusual, and possibly improper, to state the definite names of gentlemen to be submitted as members. —Reuter.

MR. ANDREWS TO INTERVIEW GOVERNOR.

LONDON, June 3.

Cape Town.— Mr. C. F. Andrews is proceeding to Rhodesia to-day, where he meets the Indian Community and together with their leaders interviews the Governor regarding the new licensing legislation which comes immediately before the Legislative Council. Mr. Andrews returns to Cape Town on 14th June.—Reuters Special Service.

PARIS EXPRESS DERAILS

NINE PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, June 3.

Paris.—Nine persons were killed as a result of the derailment of the Paris-Nimes Express near Moulins. All coaches but four overturned.—Reuter Special Service.

FRANCO-BRITISH COLONIAL ENTENTE

LONDON, June 2.

Paris.—Franco-British Colonial Entente was virtually officially inaugurated at dinner of the Union Colonials-Francaise in honour of Col. Amery, British Colonial Governors and Commissioners of Dominions resident in Paris. It was attended by Crew Poincare, Minister of Colonies and French Colonial Governors.

Francois Marshal ex-Premier President of the Union in a speech urged that Entente Cordiale should be extended to all the British and French territories so as more effectively to combat the intrigues of their enemies. Col. Amery replying in French welcomed the gathering of the British and French Colonial administrators as an happy innovation, demonstrating Anglo-French desires to collaborate in the great domain of Colonial Development. He emphasised the necessity for futual study of each others methods.—Reuter.

D EPARTURE FROM LONDON

M. ROSENGOLZ'S PARTING LETTER

LONDON, June 2.

Rugby.—M. Rosengolz, Soviet charge d'Affaires in London has sent a letter to Sir Austen Chamberlain, stating that he and his staff and Khinchuk, Chairman of the Trade Delegation and Staff, will leave London to-morrow.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Denis Rooke who is flying to India, and possibly to Australia in a de Havilland moth biplane, arrived at Homs, Tripoli from Malta on Wednesday.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Nominations for the Free State general election were received on Wednesday when 350 candidates were nominated for 152 seats. Polling will take place on June 9th. The results are not likely to be known until the beginning of the following week. —B. O. W.

Rugby.—The death has occurred of Prof. J.B. Bury, Lord Acton's successor as Reguis Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. He was historian and scholar of great range and learning.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Rear Admiral Pirot, Commanding the French Naval Squadron visiting England, was received by the King at Buckingham Palace on Thursday morning. After being entertained this afternoon by the Corporation of London at Guild Hall 600 men of the French Squadron, accompanied by 150 British sailors are visiting the Royal Military tournament at Olympia where the navy, army and air force are giving their annual display on behalf of service charities.—B. O. W.

MR. AVARI'S CHALLENGE

RIGHT OF TRIAL QUESTIONED

"ENEMY OF BRITISH EMPIRE"

NAGPUR, June 3.

Mr. Manchershaw Avari, the "Leader" of the "Republican Army," which he organised to break the Arms Act, as a protest against the continued detention of Bengal political prisoners in jail did not offer defence when he was tried but made a long statement to the Court. He said he did not recognise the right of the court to try him, because the British and rulers, he said, were guilty among othre things of, imprisoning hundreds of our best Bengal patriots, starving seven crores of our poor ancient weaving class by forcibly thrusting upon their head the trade of foreign cloth and thereby filling the pockets of Manchester with 60 crores of rupees a year; Splending an equal amount of 60 crores of hard earned money of the porrest of the poor on Military:—Militarism and Bullism.

He submitted to the court that the reports of his speeches tendered by the police reporters were distorted and incorrect. He wanted to make clear that he had spoken on and preached Mahatmaji's philosophy of non-violence.

Taking the charge against him (section 124A, I.P.C.), Mr. Avari said no moral turpitude was laid against him but he was accused of preaching sedition. He had been, he said, following in the foot-steps of Lokamanya, Tilak and Mahatmaji since his childhood, and since the Jallianwalla Baug affair "he had been trying to overthrow the British Empire."

He was, he said an enemy of British imperialistic, but not of the British people.

Giving the genesis of the Republican movement, Mr. Avari said they wanted to preserve the spirit of non-violence.

Concluding his statement, Mr. Avari said:—

"I am carrying on the fight in jail by remaining on hunger strike, the only weapon in my hand now till the release of Bengal detenus and till I am given my sword without which Ihave already pledged I cannot take food, may died, Hundreds of such patriots may die but that will bring India the the wide-spread glory of yore.—Free Press.

FACTION LEADS TO FIRE.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

MADRAS, June 3.

A report to "Tamil Nadu" from Madura states that as a result of a faction fight in the village of Mullipalayam in Madura District, two hundred houses were burnt down yesterday. A large number of cattle and poultry are also reported to have been destroyed, but no human lives were lost. In the fight that followed the head of one section was severly assulted and has been taken to hospital. Police reinforcements are proceeding to the village. —Free Press.

HASAN NIZAMI'S APOLOGY

FOR PUBLISHING UNFOUNDED PIECE OF NEWS

DELHI, June 3.

Khwaja Hasan Nizami has published an apology in his paper "Munadi," for an article which was published on May 25 last, under the heading "Choose and be converted."

In the course of his statement in the "Munadi" of June 2, he writes: "I was informed on the 27th May that the news published was incorrect and that the Arya Samaj did not exhibit any women in a lorry through the streets of Delhi. I express my regret and apology to the Delhi Arya Samaj and other members of that body whose feelings might have been injured by the publication of this news which has been proved to me to be utterly without any foundation".—Free Press.

INDIAN RENAISSANCE

EFFORTS TO BRING IT ABOUT

HANDICAPS ON INDIAN ARCHITECTS

AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC BODIES

MR. S. F. BHARUCHA'S ADDRESS TO ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The first general meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association was held at the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute on Tuesday evening, Mr. S. F. Bharucha presiding.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were passed, the president delivered the address; in the course of which he said:—

It is customary for every incoming President to give an Inaugural Address at the commencement of the New Session. In doing so, I welcome you who are all present here to-day, and count on your co-operation in days to come. For, until and unless we take keen interest in our work by mustering in large numbers and associating and co-operating with one another, the great work before us cannot be duly, adequately and timely accomplished. I therefore appeal to you, all those in the Association and outside it to join with us heartily in carrying out the true mission of our ancient and noble profession of Architecture, namely, the service of humanity in all humility. And may Heaven aid our united endeavours!

TRUE IDEAL OF ARCHITECTURE.

According to Ruskin "Architecture is the art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man, for whatever uses, that the sight of them may contribute to his mental health, power and pleasure", and this he says can only be attained by "Knowing what you have to do, and doing it thoroughly".

Thus to build a mere massive structure does not by itself constitute good architecture. For, Architecture is one of the Five Fine Arts. And whilst the Poet dreams, and the Musican sings, the Painter portrays and the Sculptor carves his beau-ideal, the Architect tries to assimilate and translate all these faculties and beauties in elegant, commodious, and useful structures for the benefit of humanity. That is the place of Architecture in the scheme of fine arts.

True Architecture has a character of its own and tells its own purpose embodying in it all the laws governing good architecture; such as those described by Ruskin viz., Sacrifice, Truth, Power, Beauty, Life, Memory and Obedience, all exhibited in a Building in a harmonious whole. This is then the true ideal of Architecture, and this, my friends, we have all to pursue.

ARCHITECTURE PAST AND PRESENT.

I have no desire to detain you to-day with a long discourse on Architecture—past and present. I should just take a very brief survey and pass on. Looking back on the historical period of the Egyptian, Babylonian, Assyrian and Persian Architecture followed by the Greek and Roman Architecture we have the noblest examples of that Golden Age, the inspiration of which is still manifest in some of the finest buildings of our present times.

REVIVAL OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

Continuing Mr. Bharucha said:

"Whilst we have such excellent facilities for the study of Western, Architecture through books and periodicals, charts and slides, instructions local and by post; whilst we know so much of Western styles and Western buildings, how little do we know of our own Indian, Persian and Sarasenic styles, and of the great and beautiful structures and carvings that are dotted all over the country!

For, if you go round the world, you will find few caves and structures and edifices that can touch the grandeur of the Elephanta and Karla, of the Ellora and the Ajanta, or the technic of the Imambra, or the symmetry of the Sicudra, or the exquisite beauty of the Taj, or the fine carvings of Dilvara, or the most resonant dome of Boli Gumbuj, or the imposing Juma Musjid and the Kutub Minar, or the charactersistic temples at Puri, Madura and Rameshwar Ram, or the old Forts at Chitod, Agra, Delhi, Allahabad and Calcutta, or the Indian Observatory at Delhi and Benares.

Friends, we are the inheritors of this great and noble legacy of Ancient and Mediaeval Architecture of India. We have a great duty to the past, present and the future; and this we have to perform in right earnest.

Our Association has, by continuous representation to the Government, public bodies and the States succeeded so far to attract the attention of practising architects and the public to the beauty of the Indian style and the need of reviving it. And we have now some good specimens of Indian style springing up within the short space of six years. Let us hope that the Sydenham Avenue will give to the City some excellent designs in Indian style, as the Parsi Colonists at Dadar have attempted at a fair representation of the old Persian style.

To revive Indian style, I must emphasize the necessity of adopting a special and specific course of studies in Indian architecture at the School of Arts; and I have no doubt that even the R.I.B.A. as the allied parent body will gladly assist us in this our effort of Indian Renaissance by effecting the necessary changes in their curriculum and examinations to be held in India under the auspices of this Association.

And in this connection, I would appeal to all in this hall and outside to make the Wittet Memorial Fund a complete success. Because, it is proposed that out of this Fund a travelling scholarship for qualified Indian students of architecture be founded for enabling them to make a special study of Indian architecture, its grandeur, beauty, delicasy and all its subtle phases, and then to disseminate the knowledge all round for the benefit of the student world.

Friends, for the real and practical revival of our ancient art, we must secure the co-operation of our old craftsman, who by their latent powers are still capable of achieving considerable success. We must also arrange for the training of the young craftsmen in vernaculars, and thus produce a band of capable craftsmen ready to carry on the Renaissance of Indian Architecture.

ARCHITECTURE AS A PROFESSION.

Architecture, as a profession, is no less important than the professions of a lawyer, or a doctor; and the architect is equally useful in building up a nation, as in perpetuating its glory and greatness.

INDIAN ARCHITECTS' HANDICAPS.

It is a matter of great sorrow and surprise to us that even many of our countrymen, who have been to the West, who have been in other professions and trades, who are even students of Fine Arts, do not fully appreciate the value of a qualified Architect! Our Corporations, Improvement Trust, Port Trust and Railway and Development Committees are closed to us! Though as a matter of fact, in all other civilised countries, the Architect is always offered a seat on those bodies. It is therefore time that we should give up our isolation and offer our services to the cause of our City, Country and humanity; and we trust our public bodies will avail themselves of our offer without further hesitation and delay.

Friends, we should make our work and activities known more widely by frequent lectures, interviews, criticisms of public works and schemes, and make people sealize that structures built without the aid, assistance and guidance of a qualified Architect would be a mere commodity without art, science or technic—a mere skeleton without the forms of beauty and a crude mass hurdled together without thought or imagination. Similarly, a scheme of town-planning or extension and development of a city without consultation of an expert Architect is exposed to all risks of under-estimate over-cost and even failures, as have been experienced in some of the schemes in Bombay.

RIGHTS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ARCHITECTS.

Freinds, when the lawyers have their own Bar Association and the Medical Men have their own Council and Union, through which they observe a code of public conduct and also assert their own rights and privileges, it is time, that we Architects shohld have our own rights duly recognised by our clients and by public bodies. Our fees are not our main consideration. But we have to maintain the high ideals of our ancient profession in laying out cities, buildings houses and etc. aesthetically, economically and substantially for the good of the people.

Each City Municipality should therefore invite Qualified Architects on its Board, and should also engage a Qualified Architect to guide its deliberations for the development of the City, for its architectural beauty and for the expansion of housing schemes.

How Bombay alone could have saved crores of Rupees, had the City Municipality, Trusts, Development Department and etc., had architect members to guide their deliberations and to lead the fight against some of the extravagant schemes of City Improvements!

Further, even if the Architects were coopted on the Municipality, the Improvement Trust or on the Advisory Committee of the Development Directorate, they could have acted as an excellent check on that extravagant body and saved the City from the dungeon like chawls, and from the ruinous Reclamations, that have been carried out indiscriminately and without a sense of responsibility.

Friends, it is now time that we, as responsible citizens and servants of the people should speak out our mind openly in public interest and in good time. And it is for public men and public bodies to recognise the importance and necessity of the work we do, and accept our good offices, which we offer to-day publicity. Will they respond? Let us see.

Friends, as we have our rights, so have we our responsibilities—and they are by no means less grave than those of the Lawyer and the Doctor. In case of the Doctor or the Lawyer the deciding factors being Fate and Judge their responsibility is considerably minimised. But we Architects are directly held responsible the moment a structure gives way, few realizing the responsibility of the Builder who constructed it.

Friends, we have to design not merely for to-day but for to-morrow also. Our responsibility for the health and strength and well-being of the present and coming generations is great.

Let not, therefore, our structures be weak and ugly, patched up and dingy, clumsy and insanitary—Let our structures be strong and substantial, artistic and semetrical, sanitary and commodious. Let our style be true and chaste. Let our details be faithful and harmonious. Let our taste be aesthetic and etherial. Let the materials be sound and durable. Let our supervision be constant and vigilent.

Build, vuild for the Future; the day is fast ending—Let us realise our responsibility not only to our Clients and to our City but to the great posterity. For it is said that "When we build, let us think that we build for ever; let it not be for present delight nor for present use alone; let it be such work as our decendents will thank us for and as we lay stone over stone, let us think that men will say, as they will look upon the wrought labour and substance of them—See these our fathers did for us."

THE ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES.

Referring to the activities of the Association Mr. Barucha said:—"It is a matter of no small satisfaction to us, that ours is perhaps the premier Architectural Association in India; and I wish that like our City, "Urbs Prima in India," we should maintain our privileged position with zeal and devotion.

We have now to concentrate on the overhaulting of our Constitution, and of converting the Association into an Institute of Architects in India representing our profession, guiding the education of our students and maintaining the best traditions of our ancient profession. In this great work of ours, I seek your active co-operation, and I trust you will gladly render it.

We also appeal to all the public bodies and leading citizens of Bombay to extend their support to our Assocation for prosecuting the great cause for which we are all working viz., the Revival of all the Indan Arts in all the branches of Architecture of this country;and we trust that the Public Bodies and the people of Bombay will not fail us.

I need not omit to mention here the valuable assistance which the Press has rendered us in the past and we can safely count upon their support in future.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

And now, I shall say a few words about our programme of work. It will be essentially twofold (1) for the training of the would be architect, and (2) for us the practising architects. Let me then offer a few suggestions, as under:—

(a) Let us regulate the curriculum of studies and apprenticeship of our students of architecture. (b) Let us press Government for starting a "Cenral Institute of Architecture" somewhat on the lines of "The Central Technical Institute" here. (c) Let us demand a recognition of Architecture School and the Institute by the University of Bombay. (d) Let us press for more grants for the education of our students. (e) Let us approach the various Charity Trusts for the foundation of Chairs of Architecture in the Bombay University or in our Architectural School and let us secure scholarships for really first-rate students deserving help. (f) Let us press for the removal of the ban on the Architects entering the City Corporation and other Public Bodies.

(g) Let us offer them our good offices for consultation on all schemes of Town-Planning, Housing and general extensions. (h) Let us represent to Government how our co-operation would be useful and fruitful in their various schemes of development. (i) Let us also endeavour to start three separate classes for the specific training of those who, by circumstances, temperament or capacity aspire to be either Architects' Assistants or Draftsmen or "Mistris" (Overseers), (j' Let us draw up a code of professional conduct and a schedule of fees for the guidance of the people. (k) Let us on all possible occasions do everything in our power to maintan the status and the right of the architect as well as discharge our duties to public.

ASSOCIATION AND R.I.B.A.

And whilst speaking on the formation of an Institute of Architects in India, let us not allow any one to be labouring under any misimpression or misapprehension regarding our relations with our senior Instituton, the R.I.B.A.

Friends, as I have said already we architects are the servants of the people; and all the people are children of one God; and to Him there is no difference of caste or creed, colour or sex, climate or country, and so friends, we architects should be above all these petty prejudices, and should join hands together in reviving, preserving and purifying where possible, the various styles of architecture which are but the symbols of the various civilizations that have flourished and parished at one time or another.

And so, friends, our attitude to the Architects of Britain Europe, America Africa, Australia and other parts of Asia should be one of International brotherhood, receiving all light—spreading all love—increasing our attachment—promoting better understanding—and dedicating our ancient art for the service of humanity.

It is in that true spirit of humility, affection and devotion that we shall retain our relations with the R.I.B.A. and with our sister-institutes: and I fully hope that the R.I.B.A. will rejoice to see our Institute reviving our old Indian architecture, whilst recognising the great architectures of all climes and times.

And Friends, if we are but true to ourselves, we shall get the requisite support from all quarters of the world, which has a growing fascination for our incomparable "Taj."

Friends, now let me close with our fraternal greetings to our Brother Architects all over the World: for they too are Builders and Brothers along with us in the great scheme of Universe.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

THE OAKS.

LONDON, June 2.

The following are probable starters with their Jockeys in the Oaks:—

Beam (Weston), Booklaw (Jelliss), Cinqasept (Caldwell), Corona (Blank), Crestarun (A. Baldin). ndowment (J. Childs), Esclarmonde (Marshall), Gioconda (Pryor), Grand Evitesse (Steve Donoghue), Labavarde (H. Beasley), Ladouairiere (Smirke), Lasolfatara (Gordon Richards), Mousme (Elliott), Never Cross (Brennan), Silver Bars (Evans), Spectra (Beary), Sundry (Blank).

ALTERATIONS.

The following alterations in Oaks probables are announced:—

Corona (Dines), Sundry (J. Leach).—Reuter's Special.

DUKE OF YORK AT PORT LOUIS.

LONDON, June 2.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Duke and Duchess of York cables that their Royal Highnesses arrived at Port Louis where there was amazing sight on the Champdemars race course which was thronged by a solid motley mass of coloured humanity estimated at 150,000 from all over Mauritius. The Duke and Duchess had a wonderful reception. Each was presented with a trophy by the owner of the winning horse in a race named after them.—Reuter's Special.

A special cable from London to the "Statesman" says that Mrs. Sonia Alexandria Ramsay, an attractive woman and sister of Mrs. Louise Heilgers, novelist, was found, on June 2, murdered, at Broadstairs. She was the proprietress of a cafe, and found dead on the floor of her bed-room over the shop. London newspapers state that the deceased woman's father. Heilgers was a partner in a banking firm in India and that he died four years ago.—Free Press.

The Indian Museum, Calcutta, has been asked by the Government of India to make a suitable collection of exhibits for the Archaeological Exhibition to be held in Simla in August.—Free Press.

NATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS FOR INDIA

MR. G. D. BIRLA URGES ADOPTION OF HINDI

DISCUSSION ON WASHINGTON CONVENTION

BOMBAY, June 2.

A special cable to the Free Press of India says:—

Geneva.—Mr. G. D. Birla, Employees' Delegate to the Tenth International Labour Conference, speaking in the general discussion of the Director's Report, touched upon many important points, particularly that of the establishment of the National Correspondent in India and the non-ratification of the Washington working hours covention by the Japanese Government.

Discussing the proposed appointment of a National Correspondent at Delhi, Mr. Birla remarked, while it was very essential to have such Correspondent in India, he doubted whether Delhi was a suitable place for that purpose, Calcutta and Bombay being most important industrial centres in India, Mr. Birla thought the Correspondent should be stationed at either of these places. Again, if they wanted to gain the trust of Indian Labour, they ought to, said Mr. Birla, have Correspondent of Indian nationality and to see that the literature issued from his office was not confined to a foreign language. Hindi was the most widely prevalent language in India being spoken by one-third of its population and easily understood by the remaining third. Mr. Birla suggested that all literature should be issued primarily in Hindi.

SLAVERY IN NEPAL.

Mr. Birla was glad that notice had been taken of the abolition of slavery in Nepal. He drew the Director s attention to a slight mistake in its description of Nepal. Nepal was not an Indian Native State as generally understood from that descriptive title. Its status was higher, the Ruler being termed His Majesty the King of Nepal. He hoped the mistake would be duly rectified.

JAPAN AND WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

Mr. Birla very much deplored that the Japanese Government had been putting off under one excuse or another the ratification of the Washington convention in regard to working house. It was, he said, amazing, to find in these days when there had been such remarkable advance in other civilised countries, in regard to labour legislation, that the Japanese factories were still working in many cases more than twelve hours a day. Mr. Birla thought at least for the sake of humanity, the Government of Japan should take immediate steps to give effect to the Washington convention.

Concluding, Mr. Birla said in the past the Indian employers had taken little interest in their representation at the International Labour Conference. He very much appreciated the remark of the Credentials Committee last year that they desired to see the countries represented by men of their own nationality. Indian employers were no less keen upon that point now and he hoped that in future they would find them always ready to meet the desire of the Credentials Committee in this direction.—Free Press.

JAPANESE COMPETITION IN INDIA

MR. BIRLA'S ALLEGATIONS REFUTED

LONDON, June 3.

Geneva.—At the plenary sitting of the International Labour Conference Mr. Birla complained that India was suffering on account of great competition of Japanese weaving mills and he expressed the opinion that the Japanese Government ought to ratify the hours convention as early as possible.

Mr. Kasama (Japan) denied Mr. Birla's statement. He did not suggest that the conditions in Japan were perfect but he considered they were better than was generally believed.

Mr. Susuki, Japanese workers' delegate declared that Asia must participate to a greater extent in Labour organisation. He urged that the office of Labour correspondent should be created in China, similar to that in Japan and appealed to the Conference with regard to improving the Labour conditions in the East. He also alluded, to "ruinous mischief" wrought by Communism in Far East. Bombay or Calcutta was suggested as headquarters of the proposed correspondent of International Labour Office in India by Mr. Birla, who hoped that the correspondent would be Indian who should issue literature in vernacular, preferably Hindustani.—Reuter.

The Commissioners of the Calcutta Port are considering the building of marshaling yards involving 34 berths and development of suburbs, and increased facilities for handling imports and exports in the new site to the south-east of the Diamond Harbour Road in Alipur. The cost is estimated at Rs. 125 lakhs.—Free Press.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

BRITISH LIST

CREATION OF TWO BARONS

LONDON, June 2.

Birthday Honours list includes two Barons Sir Davison Dalziel and Sir Gilbert Greenall and Baronetcies on Sir Brickwood Sir Harry W. H. N. Goschen, Sir Harry Benedetto Renwick, Lieutenant-Commander Geoffrey Cecil Congreve, and members of the Commons Mr. Earnest Craig and Mr. Reginald Nevillie.

COMMANDERS OF ORDER OF BATH. include Air Vice-Marshall Henry Brooke-Popham and Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson.

GRAND CROSSES OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE: Sir Robert Baden-Powell His Highness Charles Brooke Raja of Sarawak and Sir John Tilley.

COMMANDER OF ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE: Amir Abdullah of Transjordania.

COMMANDER OF VICTORIAN ORDER: Sir Francis Dicksee.

DAMES GRAND CROSS OF ORDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE: Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles Dame Nellie Melba.

The Air Force Crosses have been awarded to Messrs Leete and Stack for flying in aeroplane from London to Delhi.

COMMANDERS OF BATH: Major-General George Franks Major-General John Ponsonby Major-General Robert Cassels and Major-General John Keith-Stewart.

COMPANIONS OF BATH: Major-General John Sloan Major-General Richard Stukeley St. John Colonel Herbert Cecil Potter and Colonel. Percy Beddy Wilfrith Green.

ORDER OF MERIT: Sir Charles Parsons Scientist.

C. M. G.: O'Malley Acting Counsellor British Legation Peking.

G. B. E. Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir Otto Niemeyer, Sir Henry Strakesch and Edward Hilton Young.

IMPERIAL ORDER OF CROWN OF INDIA: Pamela Countess of Lytton.

G. B. E. O'Bailey Acting mrgz.allA for thergill Cooke.

O.B.E. Major Alan Auret, Lieut.-Col. Walter Beamish, Major Ittyd Clayton, Iraq Army, Captain William Lovat Fraser, Captain Eric Harold Howe, Major Eric Metcalfe, Lieut.-Col. Leonard Porter, Major Robert Noel Scott, Captain Alfred Williams, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, Captain Harold Williamson, I. M. S.

O. B. E.: John Prichard of Bagdad, George Royds Director Tapu Department Iraq, John Wilkins Deputy Inspector-General Police Iraq.

M. B. E.: Lieutenant John Bryce, Conductor Harry Clarke, Indian Army Service Corps, Lieutenant Alberts Cook, Indian Army Ordnance Corps, Lieutenant James Garrett, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Subahard Gurilt Singh, Conductors Saville Jackson Thomas Morland and Johnson, later Indian Army Ordnance Corps, Sergeant-Major John Keen of Ambala, Captain Percy Marshall, Lieutenant Raja Sher Muhammad Khan, SubConductor Francis William Spears, Indian Miscellaneous list, Sergeant-Major Harold Wheeler, Officers School Belgaum, Assistant Surgeon Henry William Windsor.

C. B. E.: William Philip, ex-Medical Officer of Health Colombo, Arthur Smith, Inspector-General of Education Iraq.

ROYAL RED CROSS SECOND CLASS: Miss Emily de la Hoyde and Miss Catherine Waugh, Indian Temporary Nursing Service, in recognition of special devotion and competency with British Forces in Iraq.

COMPANION OF IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER: Henry Martin, Accountant Treasury Ceylon.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 2.

COMPANION OF ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE: Robert Thaine, Government Agent, Western Province, Ceylon.

COMMANDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE: Captain Leslie Alexander of Iraq Levies, Colonel William Bruce Dunlop and Colonel Alan Gordon Moir.

KNIGHT COMMANDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE: Geoffrey Latham Corbett.

"THE KING'S FIELDS"

LONDON, June 3.

To be known as "The King's Fields" His Majesty on occasion of his Birthday has placed two of the Royal paddocks at Hampton Court at disposal of the National Playing Fields Association for use as public playing fields for boys and girls.—Reuter.

"MOST INTERESTING" BARONETCY

LONDON, June 3.

Most interesting baronetcy in the Honours List is that conferred on Lieut.-Commander Congreve, son of the late General Sir Walter Congreve who but for his recent death would doubtless have received the honour now conferred on his son.

The President of the Football Association, Mr. J. Clegg, has received a Knighthood. Work in reducing the "British Gazette" during the general strike is recognised in several awards of O.B.E., and M.B.E.—Reuter's Special.

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Shortest Way to Swaraj

"CHRONICLE"
PRIZE COMPETITION

20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition

LT.-COL. PAYMASTER'S SERVICES.

GRATEFUL MATHERAN PRESENTS ADDRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, June 1.

A public meeting of the residents and visitors, composed of hundreds of ladies and gentlemen from the various communities was held on Saturday last at the Rugby Park, Matheran, to present a farewell address to Lt.-Col. B. B. Paymaster, I.M.S., retiring Superintendent of the Hill Station. Among those present on the platform were Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who presided on the occasion, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhai (Sheriff of Bombay), Mr. K. S. Framji, head of the Development Department.

Mr. Bejonji Cheuby, the vice President of the Municipality, read the address on behalf of the people of Matheran to Lt.-Col. Paymaster:—

HIS VALUABLE SERVICES.

In the address it was stated that Lt.-Col. Paymaster had rendered extremely valuable services during his term of five years as the Superintendent of the Hill Station and the President of the Municipality in a selfless manner—services which had conferred lasting benefits on the Hill Station and those services were intended to achieve the greatest good all round and in all directions. The Hill owed the inauguration and the successful completion of its Water Works entirely to the keen interest he had taken in the matter and a supply of pure and uncontaminated water was assured to both the rich and the poor at a very cheap rate.

By his exertions the barren Rugby plateau had been converted into a beautiful Park. He had inaugurated a Band Fund and collected subscriptions aggregating Rs. 28,500. Every Sunday saw him at the Bazaar superintending the sale of grain to the poor at cheap rates. A very useful well to the poor, the first of its kind on the Hill, was due to his initiation. He had been able to collect a sum of Rs. 18,566 to the Nursing Association Fund. Finally, he had, by his unfailing tact and affable disposition, won the hearts of every one, high and low with whom he had come in contact.

NOT A FREE AGENT.

The address was presented with a beautifully engraved silver carket to Col. Paymaster by the president, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who in doing so, eulogised the very valuable services rendered by Lt.-Col. Paymaster during his tenure of office. He referred to the scheme inaugurated and carried out by Lt.-Col. Paymaster for Water Supply by means of pipes to the bungalows and bazaar houses in the Hill Station, the converting of the Rugby Park from an ugly barren plateau, into a beautiful garden with fountain, a bandstand, play grounds and other amenities.

It had to be remembered that in all, that he achieved Col. Paymaster was not a free agent. He had to convince higher authorities of the utility of the measures proposed by him and at the same time to please the people and by tact and judgment he had succeeded in satisfying both. From his own experience he would say that this was not an easy thing to do.

COL. PAYMASTER'S REPLY.

In reply Lt.-Col. Paymaster thanking the president and the people of Matheran for the kind and generous expression about him said that he was indebted to the lease-holders of the station and the members of the Municipal Council for their hearty co-operation. They had all cheerfully consented to tax themselves and to put their hands into their pockets to enable the Municipality to collect the sum of Rs. 50,000 and more at a stroke, thus accepting his project of charging a premium from those taxing the house-connection and thus expediting the second stage of the water supply scheme which included service to distant properties. This was a singular instance of ratepayers combining to tax their own pockets not only for their own good but also for the relief of the poor dumb animals who used to be worked to death during the busy season.

He then brought to the notice of those present the existence of two Funds for the benefit of the poor, viz., the Poor Relief Fund including the Endowment Fund for the poor to which latter the sum of Rs. 5,000 had been credited. The other Fund was the Nursing Association Fund which also deserved the support of those visiting Matheran. He then thanked Khan Bahadur V. P. Bhiladwalla, Mr. S. L. Panday, Mr. S. N. Guzder and others for organising the whole function and making it a success.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The issue of the "Siyasat" a Lahore vernacular daily newspaper bearing the date June 2nd has been proscribed by the orders of the District Magistrate, Lahore, on the ground that it published an article which it is alleged to tend to incite one community against another.—A.P.

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A slight earthquake was felt here on Thursday night at about ten. It lasted for about 20 seconds only.—Free Press.

There are no fewer than 300 persons in Calcutta who live by smuggling opium, cocaine and charas. The number of those who bring in uncertified ganja and preparations of bhang is said to be considerable larger. This is the opinion of one who has extensive knowledge of the matter.—Free Press.

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A Cawnpore message says: "One circle Inspector of Police, one sub-Inspector, three constables and three village numberdars of Beohnto have been placed on their trial on charges of wrongful confinement, extortion, torture and conspiracy to commit the said offences, before a first class Magistrate. About 55 prosecution witnesses are to be examined and the trial is proceeding.—A.P.

• • • • •

On Friday the 27th ultimo, the birthday of H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore was celebrated with great pomp and rejoicings by the inmates of the Srinivasamandiram, Anathalaya, Bangalore city. In the evening, a meeting was held when Pandit Thirumalathathachar, addressed the audience. Afterwards the distribution of prizes to the successful candidates in the recent examinations took place.

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The Executive Committee of the Sind Hindu Zamindar Sabha met last evening and passed a resolution against separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency, declaring its opinion that the separation would affect the political education and religious interests of Sind Hindus.—Free Press.

• • • • •

As part of the Baroda State programme of having eight baby shows annually, Visnagar celebrated its children's carnival on the 28th and 29th instant. The show was opened on the morning of the 28th ultimo by Mrs. Aruna Mukerjee. The show was a success.

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The Resident Magistrate of Nowshara Feroz has filed a suit of defamation against Swami Shivanand, editor of "Shakti".—Free Press.

• • • • •

The District Local Board of Nawabshah has resolved against the Volunteer Police Force Bill, as in its opinion, such a force will be a hindrance to public peace.—Free Press.

• • • • •

The Mysore Education Board has formulated a scheme for the introduction of religious and moral instruction in schools in the State, defining what attitude the Government should adopt towards this question.—Free Press.

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A Colombo message says:—"The Free Press of India learns that the surplus balance from the present financial year's revenue is likely to be larger than last year. At the time of the passing of the present budget the revenue of the previous year was calculated to have been exceeded by over eleven million rupees." It is now learnt that the estimated revenue for the first seven months of the running financial year has been exceeded approximately by Rs. 64,02,988.—Free Press.

• • • • •

The returns of Indian immigrants (labourers) recruited for work on the Ceylon estates up to the end of April 1927 show that as many as 42,426 estate labourers arrived from India, compared with 20,233 for the corresponding period last year.—Free Press.

Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice, and Justices Fforde and Harrison, puisne judges of the Lahore High Court, left on Wednesday night for Bombay, en route to England.

Mr. Bhide and Mr. Johnston, I.C.S., have been appointed temporary judges of the High Court for one month upto July 4th, 1927.

WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON ACTIVE IN KONKAN

SIMLA, June 3.

The monsoon is strong on the Malabar coast and South Konkan. Observations from a few ships indicate that the storm may still exist off the Konkan coast. The centre this morning is near latitude 18deg. North Longitude 66 deg. east.

The monsoon continues to be strong in the Bay and a small shallow depression has appeared about a 100 miles south of Sandheads.

Widespread rain has fallen in Burma, Malabar and South Bombay Deccan, whilst scattered falls have occurred in Bengal and Assam. The weather is becoming disturbed in the Punjab and the central parts of the country.

Chief amounts are: Victoria Point 1 1|2 inches; Mergui 3|4; Tavoy 2; Moulmein and Rangoon 1|2; Akyab, and Monywa 1; Lashio a 1|2; Dhubri 1; Shillong a 1|2; Chittagong 1 1|2; Calcutta and Burdwan a 1|2; Mymensingh 2; Karwar 1; Sholapur a 1|4; Bijapur and Gulbarga 3|4; Hanamkonda a 1|2; Mangalore and Calicut 2; Cochin 4; Trivandrum 1 1|2 and Coimbatore a 1|2.

Forecast:—An extension into Bihar and Orissa and duststorms in Northwest India.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of moderate intensity at origin about 600 miles away was recorded by Simla Seismographs at 22 hours 10 minutes last night.—A. P.

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The most precious possession you can have is Good Health. A rich man who is always ill is the poorest man on earth

Health depends upon the food you eat. The quantity of food is not so important as the quality. It should supply all the numerous food elements which build up the body and give strength and vitality.

Make delicious "Ovaltine" your daily beverage and it will add to your daily food all the important elements which that food lacks. "Ovaltine" supplies concentrated nourishment in a form which is easily digested.

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Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

P.I.55

The Bombay Chronicle

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BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

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NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, June 2.
July	16.76 plus .05
October	17.15 plus .07
December	17.39 plus .05
January	17.44 plus .03
March	17.64 plus .04
Middling Spot	17.00 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, June 2.
July	16.30 plus .06
October	17.10 plus .06
Middling Spot	16.56 plus .06

NEW YORK.

	New York, June 2.
New York, 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
July	16.79 plus .08
October	17.17 plus .09
January	17.48 plus .07
New York, Noon Call.	
July	16.82 plus .11
October	17.20 plus .12
January	17.50 plus .09
New Orleans, 9 a.m.	
July	16.84 plus .10
October	17.13 plus .09

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

	New York, June 2. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 2.
Scinde, Good	7.35—.10
„ Fully Good	7.55—.10
„ Fine	7.75—.10
Bengal, Good	7.35—.10
„ Fully Good	7.55—.10
„ Fine	7.75—.10
Oomra, Good	7.75—.10
„ Fully Good	8.00—.10
„ Fine	8.25—.10
Broach, Good	7.75—.10
„ Fully Good	8.05—.10
„ Fine	8.35—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 2.
June	16.51 plus .15
July	16.51 plus .15
August	16.53 plus .15
September	16.59 plus .15
October	16.58 plus .15
November	16.70 plus .18
December	16.83 plus .18
January	16.64 plus .18
February	16.64 plus .18
March	15.58 plus .18
April	16.58 plus .18
May	16.58 plus .18
June	16.58 plus .18
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	16-75—.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 2.
June	8.96 plus .03
July	9.02 plus .04
August	9.05 plus .04
September	9.11 plus .04
October	9.16 plus .04
November	9.17 plus .04
December	9.21 plus .05
January	9.23 plus .05
February	9.25 plus .05
March	9.29 plus .05
April	9.30 plus .06
May	9.32 plus .05
June	9.32 plus .05
Middling Spot	9.11—.15

SALES.

	Liverpool, June 2. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

LONDON SILVER.

	London, June 2.
Silver—Market quiet.	
Spot	26-1/4
Forward	26-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

	London, June 2.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	Per Cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/4
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11/32
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-13/32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, June 2.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.49-5/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.96
T.T. Madrid on London	27.62
T.T. Milan on London	87.40
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.00

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

	London, June 2.
Barletta Russo, per lb. 63 lb., Shipment, Sellers, June-July	56/3
Rozario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Shipment, Sellers, June-July	56/9
Wheat, Australian, Shipment, Sellers, June-July	57/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Shipment, Offered June-July	57/0

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

	London, June 2.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.	
June, per cwt.	15/9
July-Sept., per cwt.	15/7-1/2
Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	15/9
C. and F. Bombay, July-Dec.-Sept. per cwt.	15/9-1/4
C. and F. Karachi, July-Sept. per cwt.	15/10

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, June 2.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot, Buyers	1/7-1/2
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb., Spot, Sellers	1/7-5/8
Pale Crepe, lb., Spot, Buyers	1/7-5/8
Pale Crepe, lb., Spot Sellers	1/7-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, June 2.
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£117-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£49-1/2
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£86-7/8
Conversion Loan	£76-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent	*£103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£59-1/2*
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£69-1/4*
Consols	£54-1/2*
War Loan 5 per cent.	£100-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£92-1/2

*Ex-dividend.

DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, June 2.
Demand Bills	485.25*

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, June 2.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment, Quoted, June-July	£9-2-6
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment, Paid, June-July	£18-0-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment, Quoted, June-July	£20-12-6

LINSEED OIL.

	London, June 2.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt., Sellers, delivery, June-Aug.	33-4-1/2
Linseed, Oil, naked London, cwt. Sellers, delivery, Sept.-Dec.	34/3

LINSEED.

	London, June 2.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers, June-July	£18-13-9
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug.	£18-15-0
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. ton, Shipment, Hull, Paid, July-Aug	£16-16-3
Linseed, Bombay, ton, Shipment, Offered June-July	£19-7-6

COFFEE.

	New York, June 2.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	15-5 8

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

	London, June 2.
Total Bullion	£152,600,000
Public Deposits	£14-700,000
Other Deposits	£111,400,000
Government Securities	£50,600,000
Other Securities	£57,300,000
Notes and Coin	£36,000,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£278,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	28.53 p. c.

LONDON METALS.

	London, June 2.
Copper, English Best Selected	£58-3/8
Copper, Braziers	£70
Yellow Metal	£64-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£24-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14-7/8
Tin, English Ingots	£290

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of of 3rd June 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.672 inches (.060 below normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.570 inches (.096 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.027 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) as 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.2 degrees (1.6 above normal).

Minimum temperature durinyg 24 hours 83.3 degrees (2.0 above normal).

Relative Humidity during at 8 a.m. 27 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. GSE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 353 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 8

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.07 inches.

Earthquake report.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 600 miles away was recorded by the sicomographs in the Colaba Observatory at 22 hrs. 10 mins. yesterday (I. S. T.) The earthquake is reported to have been felt at Calcutta and Jubbulpore.

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(Sd.) RATANLAL M. MODY
Dated this 20th day of June 1924.

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This is to certify that Dr. Mulchand Jhaverchand Kataria treated my cousin mother of acute piles. The piles were paining very much and bleeding hard. The patient was suffering for the last several years and owing to old age had gone very weak. The treatment given by the Doctor worked as a magic, and had immediate effect. Bleeding stopped and the piles were removed without any pain within a week. I recommend the public that they would take advantage of the opportunity and relieve themselves of the agony. I wish the Doctor complete success in his treatment to the patients.

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INDIAN HONOURS' LIST

BOMBAY HIGH COURT REGISTRAR GETS KHAN BAHADUR

SIMLA, June 2.

The following is the further list of the Birthday Honours:

KHAN BAHADUR:—Khan Sahib Mir Riazuddin Sahib Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner of Salt Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras; Wahid Bakhsh Walad Gul Muhammad Baluch, Deputy Collector and Daftardar to the Collector of Nawabshah, Sind; Khan Sahib Sayyid Ghulam Nabi Shah Sayyid Maujali Shah, M.L.C., Zamindar and President, District Local Board, Thar, Parkar District, Sind; Phirozshah Behramji Malabari, Prothonotary and Registrar, High Court, Bombay; Sahib Mahomed Aziz Ahmed, Assistant Engineer, Nasik Irrigation Division; Khan Sahib Rustomjo Pestonji, Sub Divisional Officer, Eastern Bengal Railway, Rajbari; Khan Sahib Saiyid Muazzamuddin Husain, Khas Mahal Officer, Bakarganj, Bengal; Maulvi Muhammad Asaf Khan, Pleader, Rangpur, Bengal; Khan Sahib Saiyid Abu Muhammad, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Shaikh Muhammad Bashiruddin, Zamindar, Meerut; Saiyid Ghulam Murtaza, Lecturer of Medicine, Medical School Agra; Khan Sahib Saiyid Ahmed Hussain Rizvi, Honorrry Magistrate and Zemindar, Lucknow; Syed Ihraz-Ul-Sasan. Chairman, Municipal Board, Khairabad, United Provinces; Khan Sahib Zulfikar Khan of Gohana, Rohtak District; Khan Sahib Chaudhri Mahammad Khan, Zaildar and Honorary Magistrate, Gujrat District; Khan Sahib Makhdum Sayed Sher Shah, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sub Divisional Officer, Pakpattan, Montgomery District; Wali Ahmad, Assistant Surgeon, Bihar; Mr. Muhammad Hashim, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division; Mr. Muhammad Jaffar Barrister-at-Law, Bihar; Khan Sahib Mahomed Gulam Hussein Surti, (?Surat); Yenangyaung Magwe, Burma; Seth Sorabji Framji Kerwala of Khandwa; Khan Sahib Sher Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Peshawar District; Khan Sahib Byramji Rustomji Bhaya, Judge Small Cause Court, Mhow; Khan Sahib Pherozeshah Sorabji Master Rtkistrar, Office of Agent to Governor-General in Rajputana; Khan Sahib Wali Mahammad, Commissioner of Income Tax, Central Provinces; Syed Azharul Haq, Personal Assistant to Postmaster General, Bihar.

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(Continued on next page.)

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The passage of urine should be painless. When it seems to scald or burn, you should suspect kidney trouble. There will probably be other symptoms such as pain in your loins, cutting and tearing pains when you pass water just as if there were small splinters of glass in your urine. Let your urine stand for a little while, and you may notice a sediment like sand or gravel. Don't wait any longer. Go straight to your nearest chemist and get a box of De Witt's Pills. They costvery little and the first dose will do you good. Full directions for use are given with every box.

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SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE

See That You Get this Package—None Other is Genuine
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SCOTCH WHISKY
A HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE
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WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50 YEARS AND STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS
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Against CHOLERA:
A TIMELY DOSE OF
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will prevent the development of this dangerous and distressing malady. Repeated doses will stamp out the disease.

It has saved the lives of many Cholera patients.

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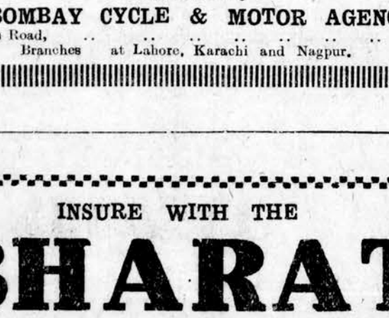

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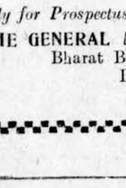

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INDIAN HONOURS' LIST

(Continued from previous page.)

Chandra Bal. Rai Deputy Collector, United Provinces, Pandit Umacharan Mistra, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Babu Bhaiya Kandhai Prasad, Landlord and Honorary Magistrate, Fyzabad, United Provinces; Babu Satish Chandra Deb, Reader in Chemistry, Allahabad University; Babu Parbhu Dayal Singh, Inspector of Police, United Provinces; Lala Piare Lal. Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces; Lala Tara Chand, United Provinces Engineering service Assistant Engineer, United Provinces; Lala Parmeshwari Din, Landholder and Honorary Magistrate, Dhourehra, Kheri District; Babu Sri Narayan Executive Engineer, United Provinces; Lala Tek Chand, President notified Area Committee, Jandiala, Amritsar; Mehta Ishar Das, Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Chaudhri Gyan Singh, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Lahore Division, Punjab; Lala Tara Chand Sud, Jullundur; Rakhshi Bhagat Ram, Vakil, Amritsar; Chaudhri Narain Singh Babla of Shujabad, Multan District; Babu Nan; Gopal Bhattacharji, District Engineer, Palamau, Bihar; Babu Aswini Kanta Ray, Inspector of Police, Bihar; Babu Basanta Kumar Chatterji, Office Superintendent, Muzaffarpur Collectorate, Bihar; Babu Annada Kumar Ghosh, Registrar, Judicial Department, Bihar; Babu Laudar Singh, Assistant Settlement Officer, Bihar; Babu Bansi Lal, Zamindar, Bars Sub-Division, Patna, Bihar; Babu Surendra Kumar Dutt, Pleader Chatra, Bihar; Mr. Gauri Shankar Anihotri, Extra-Assistant Commissioner and Diwan Raigarh State, Pandit Lakshmi Narain Musdran, Honorary Magistrate, Narsingpur; Mr. Nathuram, Inspector of Police. Nimar District, Central Provinces; Mr. Balchand Mannulal, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Central Provinces; Mr. Gauri Shankar, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Raipur; Pandit Hari Narayan, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Assam; Babu Bharat Chandra Chaudhri, Superintendent, Silchar Government Normal School; Lala Rama Nand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan; Lala Mehru Chand Khanna Banker, House Proprietor and Municipal Commissioner, Peshawar; Pandit Tribhuwan Nath Zutshi, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Criminal Branch, Central India; Babu Ram Narain, Head Mastor Public High School Nowgong.

RAO SAHIB:—K. S. Swaminath Iyer, Shorthand Writer, Madras High Court; C. Parthasarathy Nayudu, Superintendent, Office of Private Secretary to Governor of Madras, Madras; P. Ramunni Marar, High Court Vakil, Tellicherry; Gregory Stanislaus Lasrado, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, retired, Madras Presidency; T. S. Tirumurti Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Vizagapatam; D. Raghavendra Rao Avargal Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Madras; K. Venkatarangam Nayudu, Deputy Interpreter, High Court of Judicature, Madras; Venkataramayyar Minakshi Sundaram Ayyar, Manager, retired Office of Commissioner of Police, Madras; C. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Under Secretary to Government Law Department, Fort St. George; John Joseph Fernandes, Mangalore; E. V. Krishnaswami, Inspector of Police, Madras; Cherian Matthai Director of Public Instruction, Cochin; T. Q. Padmanabha Rao, Superintendent, retired, Travancore; P. S. Vennemadi, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Belgaum District; E. P. Jagtap Patil, Agriculturist, Akola; Atmaram Pessumal Chairman, Municipal School Board, Shikarpur, Sukkur District, Sind; Davaram Chattomal Advani, Assistant Engineer, Shikarpur Canals Division, Sukkur District; Govind Balkrishna Ranade, Landlord, Ratnagiri; P. D. Kulkarni, President, Alandi Municipality, Poona District; Dhirajlal Chunilal Desai, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad District; Raoji Sojpal, General Contractor, Bombay; Baharsingh Toursingh Advani, Subordinate Medical Officer, Karachi; Manecklal Chunilal Patel, Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, Bombay Presidency; Mohanlal Keshavji Kothari, Prosecuting Inspector of Police, Western India States Agency; Mr. Balwant Yado Kholkute, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Buldana; Anandrao Sakharam Vaidya, Acting Chief Detective Officer, Baroda State; Sham Rao Krishna Rao Mohile, Head Clerk, Agents Office, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway; Mr. N. Venkataraman, Reporter to Indian Legislature.

Babu Prachu Dayal, Superintendent of Khaniadhana, Gwalior Residency; Mr. Visanji Aidanji, Sttes Engineer, Sirohi State, Rajputana; Bafy Nava Krishna Ray, Principal, Maharajas College, Jaipur; Lala Suraj Narayen, Assistant Surgeon, Beawar, Rajputana; Lala Sham Lal Assistant Engineer, Delhi; Seth Pachman Das, Contractor, Delhi; Pandit Mohan Gopal of Mahpalpur, Delhi District; Pandit Sham Sunder Lal Dar, Late Residency Vakil, Jammu; Ratan Behari Bannerji, Depot Storekeeper, Iraq Railways; Babu Ratna Bahadur Pradhan, Landlord and State Councillor, Sikkim; Babu Nil Kanto Banerjee, Late Head Clerk, Military Engineer Services; Babu Girdhari Lall, Assistant Quartermaster Generals Branch, Army Headquarters; Lala Madan Gopal, Head Clerk, Office of Assistant Controller of Dairy Farms, Northern Circle; Lala Gur Saran Das Mehta, Assistant Accounts Officer, Office of Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta; Lala Behari Lal Puri Station Master, Hardwar; Babu Upendra Chandra Ganguli, Chief Clerk, Locomotive Superintendents Office, Assam Bengal Railway; Jitendra Nath Roy, Clerk, Department of Education Health and Lands, Government of India; Ratan Singh, British Aksakal, Yangi, Hissar Kashgar.—A. P.

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THE SECRET OF HEALTH, ENERGY AND PROLONGED LIFE LIES IN THE PROPER FEEDING OF THE BODY.

EAT RIGHT AND YOU WILL FEEL RIGHT! EAT WRONG AND YOU WILL PAY FOR YOUR MISTAKE IN REDUCED VITALITY AND A SHORTENED LIFE!

Medical figures show that the majority of people suffer from mal-nutrition—not because they don't eat enough and not because their food is not good but because their food is not correctly blended and in the right proportion.

A Terrible Responsibility

Thus it is that on every woman who cooks or directs the cooking of her family falls a tremendous responsibility—to her is given a great power for good or evil. The manner in which she has the food cooked determines the health of each member of the family.

Every woman must not only know how to cook properly but she must be particular in the cooking fat used so that every dish cooked will not only delight the palate but will build up the body with health and strength.

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COCOGEM has won wide praise and appreciation as a pure vegetable cooking oil in every home because of its wholesomeness and palatability and of course for its notable economy. To-day COCOGEM stands apart as a distinct product that is satisfying so many discriminating palates.

COCOGEM is better than butter for cooking and contains similar properties. It is not, however, a butter substitute—but a special cooking product of the highest quality.

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Of course,
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KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI
Will Cater to the Most Fastidious Taste.
EUROPEANS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS
All Flock to His
ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON
AT
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WHERE
A HUGE EXHIBITION
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Amongst These
OUR ESSENCE HALVAS
Are Most in Requisition.
Other Two Shops at
GRANT ROAD and NULL BAZAR.
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'NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF 50 YEARS RENOWNED
BATLIWALLA Ague Mixture Re. 1. Ague Pills .. Re 1.
To prevent Malaria, Influenza, May, Jungle fevers and Kala-azar etc.
Other Preparations :—

BATLIWALLA'S **RINGWORM OINTMENT** for Itches and Ringworm. Price As. 6 per bottle.
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BATLIWALLA'S **BALM** (Cure-all) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases, Price As. 12 per bottle
BATLIWALLA'S **QUININE TABLETS** two grs. Price Rs. 1-12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S **TOOTH POWDER**, price As. 6 per bottle.

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Original Prices. Rs. 14/- Half Prices Rs. 7/-
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Its application removes al hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even o the tenderest part.

Price :—1 Cake 8 As.
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CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Rao Saheb R. P. Kagalvala, on relief, to do duty as City Magistrate, Surat, vice Mr. M. B. Lalaji.

Mr. Chintaman Mahadev Mate to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. G. J. Rege.

Mr. Gangadhar Jagannath Rege, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, vice Mr. C. F. Lokur.

The Reverend H. Martindale to act as Archdeacon of Bombay, and Bishop's Commissary, vice the Venerable W.F.M. Hamerton, proceeding on leave.

The Reverend R. L. Wormald, M.B.E., Chaplain of Deolali, to be Chaplain of Poona vice the Reverend H. Martindale.

The Reverend F. Cowburn, Chaplain of Byculla, to be Chaplain of Deolali, in addition to his own duties, vice the Reverend R. L. Wormald.

Mr. Vasaram Dialmal, Deputy Collector on Barrage duty, is granted with effect from the date of relief, leave on average pay for two months and eleven days.

Mr. N. C. Ramchandin, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Forest Officer Kanara Southern Division.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Grieve to officiate as Deputy Director of Public Instruction vice Mr. M. Hesketh pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Thomas, on the close of the Mahableshwar season, to do duty as Presidency Surgeon, Bombay, pending further orders.

Major B. Z. Shah, on return from leave, to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. S. C. Jariwala.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Kamat, Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, to act as Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, vice Lieutenant-Colonel K. G. Gharpurey, proceeding on leave.

Dr. P. P. Fernandes, to act as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.

Dr. T. L. Chiplonkar, L.M. and S., M. R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (London.), is appointed Honorary Surgeon at the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, in addition to his own duties as Honorary Opthalmologist, for a period up to 30th September 1927.

Dr. C. K. Patel, has been placed on general duty at the J.J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of 11th May 1927.

Mr. J. A. W. Cooper, Executive Engineer, Belgaum Division, is granted leave on average pay for six months and thirteen days, with effect from the 5th June 1927, with permission to retire from the service at the end of the leave, viz., with effect from 18th December 1927.

Mr. Ambernath Bhattacharya, Executive Engineer, Poona Drainage Construction Division, to be Executive Engineer, Belgaum Division, vice Mr. Cooper, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Bhaskar Lakshman Modak, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Poona Drainage Construction Division, vice Mr. A. Bhattacharya.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Slight rain during week in parts of Ratnagiri, Kanara, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolhapur. Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed. Picking of cotton nearly completed in parts of Gujarat. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Thana, Kolaba, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda and Southern Maratha Country States. Supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind (percentage below normal). 25 to 53; Gujarat (Percentage below normal); 19 to 44; Konkan (Percentage below normal) 31 to 38; Deccan (Percentage below normal) 20 to 51; Karnatak (Percentage below normal) 22 to 37.

PERSONS ON RELIEF.

There were 2,446 persons on gratuitous relief in the Ahmednagar District and 286 persons in the Poona District on the last day of the week ending 21st May 1927.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros.
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.
Branch in:—
COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Sartorial Experts that have cut a name for themselves.
Garments made from stocks or from Customers' own material at prices that none can compete.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

Continued from page 8

cutta to fill up the empty wagons returning after discharging coal in Northern India.

RUNNING OF EMPTY WAGONS.

The better and certainly more economic plan would have been to develop this trade via Calcutta and to let more traffic come to Calcutta to be taken from there by sea to Madras, Viziagapatam, Coconada and to other coast ports in Southern India. This would have meant (1) that the empty running of wagons all the way from Northern India to Bengal within 175 miles of Calcutta would have been reduced (2) that additional running of loaded wagons from North to the South and the corresponding empty running of wagons from the South to the North involved by the carriage by rail of grain and pulses from Northern India to Madras Presidency via Raichur, via Hotgi, etc., would have been to a large extent avoided (3) that congestion on the G. I. P. Ry. between Bina and Bhusaval, and on the Dhond-Manmad line would have been minimised which would probably have meant a saving in the large amounts expended in removing such congestion (4) that the wagons that come to Madras, Cocanada and other coastal ports from the interior districts in the Madras Presidency would be carrying return loads of grain and pulses in them viz. imports by coastal steamers at such ports consisting of traffic from the U. P. and the North Eastern districts of the Punjab via Calcutta. But instead of this the railways quoted low rates from Northern India to the south with a view to divert the traffic from the Calcutta port and the coastal steamers to the all rail route. The G. I. P. Railway rate from Cawnpore to via Raichur for grain and pulses is As. 0|11|8 per maund for 1,100 miles and this rate works out to .127 or about 1|8th pie per maund per miles. The Cawnpore-Calcutta rate is As. 0|8|5 per maund which is about .17 or say 1|6th pie per maund per mile. Whereas in the case of the Cawnpore-Calcutta grain traffic wagons would get chance of return cargo in coal from the Bengal and Bihar fields for a considerable part of the return distance, there is no such chance with Cawnpore via Raichur wagons. But even assuming that in both cases the wagons came back empty the earning per wagon per day would be:—

(a) Cawnpore-Calcutta wagon 400 maunds at As. 0|8|5 per maund Rs. 211 and taking 13 days as the time occupied in a round trip (633 miles x 2 —1,266 miles at 120 miles per day plus 1 day for loading and 1 day for unloading) the earning per wagon per day would be Rs. 16|3|0 per day or say Rs. 16 per day.

(b) Cawnpore-Raichur wagon 400 maunds at As. 0|11|8 per maund would be Rs. 291|10|8 or say Rs. 292 and taking 20 days for the round trip (for 1,100 x 2 at 120 miles per wagon per day plus one day for loading and one day for unloading the earning per wagon per day would be Rs. 14|9|8 or say Rs. 14|10|0.

Thus the profit would be better in the case of Cawnpore-Calcutta traffic apart from the fact that whereas the empty running of wagons would be very considerably reduced in the case of the Cawnpore-Calcutta route, it cannot be generally avoided in the case of the Cawnpore-Raichur route.

(To Be Continued.)

Maharaj Kumar Shree Virsinhji Heir Apparent of Orchha State arrived in Bombay on Wednesday evening.

The British Consul at Batavia reports that the Dutch Indies Government has declared Bombay no longer infected with cholera.—Reuter.

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"LADIES," "GENTS" AND FOR "KIDDIES" FROM Rs. 4 to Rs. 100
DON'T BELIEVE HAWKER'S TALES CALL AT OUR SHOW-ROOMS
WHERE HUNDREDS OF QUALITIES ARE ON EXHIBITION.
DON'T FORGET
We are the largest importers in India. = Our prices and Qualities defy all competitions. = We supply to Government, Railways and the Indian Chiefs.
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All goods GUARANTEED 'Phone No. 20565,
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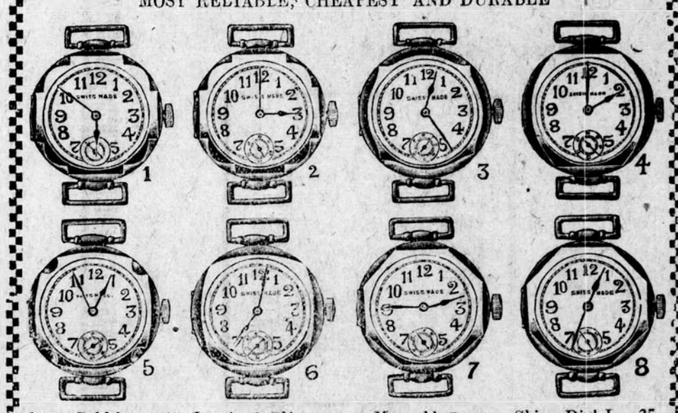
GENTLEMEN! GET ON!! BUY SOON!!
MOST RELIABLE, CHEAPEST AND DURABLE

18ct. Gold lever, 15 Jewels, 2 adjustments, Moveable Loops, Shiny Dial Rs. 25
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WITH FINE SILK STRAP AND BOX
L. BHAGAT & CO., ABDUL REHMAN STREET BOMBAY 3

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The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Bugs, flees, ants, etc.
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At the Hour of Need.
KESARI'S
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A Companion to the Gentler Sex and a cure for their ailments.
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VIM; VIGOUR & VIRILITY.
VIGOROGEN is unsurpassable. Gives immediate and lasting relief in lassitude, loss of retentive power and premature emissions. It exerts specific nutritive and stimulating action on the reproductive system. Ideal remedy for Sexual neurosis; Impotency & Loss of Manhood.
Price Rs. 5 per Phial of 30 pills.
Local Stimulant (for External Use) Rs. 5 per Phial, Packing & Postage Extra.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS.
Post Box 11435, CALCUTTA.

Don't Fear!

One application cures the SCORPION POISON instantaneously. Price one packet
As. 8.
Postage 1 to 3 packets
As. 3
12 packets Rs. 4.
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The best, the latest, the most up-to-date and the most Comfortable Spectacles and eyeglasses in various styles and patterns, it will benefit you to consult
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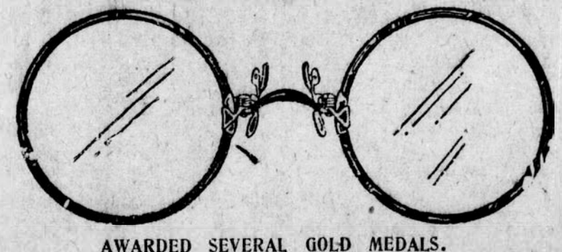
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BHRUGUVATI
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GONORRHOEA CURE.
An Unparalleled Ancient Ayurvedic Specific Cure for Gonorrhoea and Gleet. It gives immediate relief, removes irritation and burning sensation of the Urethra in a few days. Price for complete course Rs. 6-12.
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LEADERS OFCHINESE STRUGGLE

PERSONALITY OF MRS. SUN-YAT-SEN.

"That little group at Hankow is held together simply by the English language," said a Chinese founding member of the Kuomintang. He referred to Mrs. Sun Yat-sen and the four first Ministers of the Nationalist Government, Eugene Chen, Minister for Finance, Sun Fo, Minister Minister for Finance, Sun Fo. Minister for Ways of Communication, and Hsu Chien, Minister of Justice. He might have included Borodin, the Russian adviser, for the language which Borodin talks to the Chinese is not Russian but English. That little group habitually talk English among themselves, since Chen knows very little Chinese and the others, with the exception of Dr. Hsu, received English and American educations. Nor should we be in any way surprised at finding that the leaders of Chinese nationalism are the men who have been taught by the West. They are our own disciples. Our ascioms are become for them new, glowing discoveries of truth. We should resent the spectacle of forty foreign ships of war anchored in the Thames without invitation from ourselves, or that of sandbags and barbed wire put up by the inhabitants of the Chinese quarter in an English city. We ought to be rather flattered than surprised that Western-educated Chinese have learnt something of this proud intolerance from ourselves. Arthur Ransome writes in "The Manchester Guardian."

It will probably be useful to put together a few facts about the prominent figures at Hankow in order to make a little clearer the character of the Government they represent.

T. V. SOONG, MINISTER OF FINANCE.

T. V.Soong is a very young man. He was born in 1891 and is an elder brother of Mrs. Sun-Yat-sen, Dr. Sun's widow. He was sent to America to study and is a graduate of an American university (either Harvard or Yale). A clean-shaven active young man, with slightly tinted spectacles, very pleasant manners, and a rather engaging confidence. His critics say that he has a mind which "darts about a lot" but is without much ballast. When he returned from America to China he became private secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The presence of his signature as witness on the document that is known as Dr. Sun's Testament has been of some help to his political career by making at least his name familiar to great numbers of the Chinese, who hear this testament read aloud on ceremonial occasions. Soong was one of the founders of the Central Bank of China at Canton and became its chief manager. He was responsible for many of the ingenious financial shifts by which the Nationalists kept themselves going in Canton and secured the necessary money for the northern expedition that brought them to the Yangtze Valley. He was elected to the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in 1925, and in the same year was appointed Minister of Finance.

He was well aware, he told me, that extreme labour unrest was likely to alienate the merchants and bankers, on whose support the Chinese revolution depended, but believed that this was a temporary thing natural after long suppression, and that equilibrium would soon be reached. "The fundamental interests of the merchants and bankers, such as the pacification of the country standardisation of taxes, elimination of the militarists, are entirely with the Nationalists." He looked beyond the immediate struggle with foreign privilege, and said to me: "Chinese industrial and commercial development will be very slow if it is without foreign capital, and we do not wish to destroy its confidence. All we want is that foreign capital shall limit its stake in the country to a financical one, and not use it to excuse unjustifiable political claims." He pointed out that his first act on coming to Hankow had been to recognise the loans of the previous Government and to issue bonds to cover those that were unsecured, thus averting a panic in the Chinese banks.

SUN FO, MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Sun Fo, the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen by his first marriage, is, like many songs of famous fathers, an undistinguished personality, although decidedly intelligent. He is a clen-shavn, stout, youngish man, with a pronounced Roman nose and spectacles. He entertained me to a Chinese luncheon. He said that the Nationalists were not thinking of repudiating past loans. He was very clearly conscious that the complete unification and pacification of China demanded a great development of her railway system.

MRS. SUN YAT-SEN.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen is a very charming young woman, an enthusiast, happier in devotion to her late husband's ideals than, for example, in unravelling a complicated political situation. I think of her less as a leader of the Chinese revolution than as the flame in a paper lantern carried at the head of the Nationalist procession. She is one of the three women in the Central Executive Committee. She is full of faith. "In ten years, perhaps, we shall be as far ahead of other nations as we are behind them now." "There are many hundreds of years between us and our grandmothers. "It is only now that Chinese women are beginning to realise that they have any part in life beside that of being good mothers. . . .Women in China are not having to fight for their rights as in England and America. The men are thrusting rights upon them before Chinese women are ready to make use of them."

She recently opened a Women's Political Training Institute in Hankow, when, among other things, she said that it was incongruous for women to be fighting oppression by men while at the same time they themselves oppressed members of their own sex, and continued with an appeal on behalf of slave girls and working women.

Mrs. Sun was born in Shanghai and educated in the Wesleyan College in Macon, Galveston, America, where she was known for extreme shyness, devotion to her studies and the difficulty which she found in mathematics.

These three young people, together with the rather older Eugene Chen. make up the little English-speaking nucleus of the Hankow Government. They are, of course, held together as much by their close association with Dr. Sun Yat-sen as by the language which they use among themselves.

Miss Soumi Tcheng, LL.D., China's first woman barrister, has been enrolled by the Nationalists' Chief Judge in the Shanghai District Court.

HSU CHIEN, MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

The dominant character in that Government, however, and the man to whom is very largely due its present estrangement from large sections of the Kuomintang is Dr. Hsu Chien, the Minister of Justice, who is in every way a contrast to them. In the first place, he is an elderly man for a Chinese. In the second, he has behind him a distinguished career as a scholar of the old regime, a student of Confucius whose hopes of official preferment depended on skilful handwriting and the production of a prize essay in the old Examination Hall. By those ancient tests Dr. Hsu Chien was something almost equivalent to a Senior Wrangler. Among these blithe young Westerners Hsu Chien has the double prestige of age and China.

Hsu Chien was born in 1872, was Attorney-General of the Peking Higher Court in 1907, and Vice Minister of Justice in 1912 . Early in 1916 he announced that he was intellectually converted to Christianity but could not feel that he was converted in his heart so long as God could suffer the supremacy of Yuan Shih-kai in Peking. Yuan Shih-kai died suddenly, whereupon Ssu Chien immediately announced his conversion and joined the Christian Church. He then had dreams of a political use of Christianity for the salvation of China. He subsequently visited Russia and seems to have undergone a further conversion.

ONLY THIS COUNSEL.

Save your wisdom, since your friend
In love and hunger, thought and pain,
Will too easily attain
Wisdom himself, and at the end,
When his heart and hands and eyes
Are very tired, he will need
A comrade who is wise indeed,
To comfort him for being wise.

Marie de L. Welch, in "Saturday Review."

INDIAN EXPLOITATION

A BLOT ON CIVILISATION

RECEPTION TO MR. SAKLATWALA

A great reception was organised in honour of Mr. Saklatwala on his return from India at Battersea Town Hall, Mr. J. R. Chesterman presided.

Mr. Saklatvala showed the meeting several small red flags which he said had been waved at meetings attended by him and were "the earliest red flags of India."

The chairman welcomed Mr. Saklatvala and went on to say that while he has been carrying on the splendid fight in India they in England had witnessed an exhibition of class antagonism and hatred more vile than ever before seen in British history. If the Trades Union Bill was referred to the people of the country there would be an overwhelming majority in favour of throwing out the Government which introduced it. There was work for Mr. Saklatwala in the House of Commons in obstructing the measure on every possible occasion. (Applause.)

Mr. Bishop said that the Capitalist class have pressed forward the advantage they had gained after the miners took on. They had shown no mercy. The workers were now faced with a Trade Union Bill which was intended to take away from the Trade Unions every right for which they had fought so hard in the past.

Mr. Brown, of the Communist Party, said the Conservative Government were planning to put the clock of working class progress back a century. They were preparing to smash the trade unions as a preliminary to bringing down the wages of British workers. The working-class would be justified in using every weapon they had in their armoury to stop it. (Applause.) The general strike of last year was something to be proud of. (Applause.) There were tremendous possibilities in the general strike if they had real men as leaders. (Applause.)

THE DARKEST BLOT.

Mr. Saklavala, who was received with great applause, said he had not been on a pleasure trip but to carry on active, practical work towards putting an end to the British imperialistic exploitation which was the darkest blot on human civilisation, and the graveyard of the British working classes. Not only Indian labour suffered but also British labour. Although in India he had been rather provocative the Government had treated him with contempt and left him alone. In India he had attended 106 large organised meetings, the audiences numbering from a few hundreds to ten or sixteen thousands. The people of India had definitely come to the conviction that the Indian nation no longer meant a few heartless zamindars, landlords and millionaire industrialists but meant the 80 per cent. of the people who were peasants and workers. Within the next tfelve months the world would hear that the great nationalist movement of India was a labour and peasants' movement. He strenuously appealed to the General Council of the Trade Union Congress to spend money, and even to send funds and organisers to India to keep up the Labour propaganda.

Referring to the Trade Unions Bill, Mr. Saklatvala said he agreed that the business of the House of Commons ought to be obstructed in order to expose to the world the hypocritical claim that the British Parliament represented the people. That would not put the hard-faced men to shame. His suggestion to the Labour Party was to refrain from moving improvements and amendments to the Bill. He would not reform it or make any clause lighter. He would let it go through in its blackest colour, bolus bolus, and he was sure it would prove the magna charta of the Communist movement. The only way of preventing the Bill from becoming a live Act was by a general strike. (Loud applause). He undertook to take his part in it. (Applause.) It must be a genuine general strike and not an amateur one of the camouflaged type they had last year.

THE HYPOCRITICAL CHAMBER

He was prepared to carry on propaganda from one end of the country to the other, (Applause.) He did not want the Labour Party to waste time in that stupid hypocritical chamber, the House of Commons. He wished them to organise a general strike to come into force from the moment the Trade Union Bill received the King's sanction. There must be no giving in or relenting till the party concerned apologised to the nation and withdrew the Bill of bondage and slavery. (Applause.) He defied any lawyer to make a law that could deprive men and women of the right to refuse to work. It was a piece of British bluff as contemptible as it was cruel. A general strike could be devised in a hundred and one ways. Suppose the railway men, the transport men and all the other men put up a notice demanding £20 a week from next Monday. They could then carry out a general strike as a departmental strike. The so-called civil war in China was carried on without battles. The fight there, was on an economic basis, carried out by a series of general strikes and what was the privilege of the Chinese could not be refused to British. In all earnestness he urged them to hold conference after conference to devise ways and means of carrying out a far greater general strike than the world had ever yet known. That was the only move that would defeat the Government if Labour politicians would not funk and industrial leaders would.—"The Star."

INDIAN STUDENTS IN EUROPE.

SEARCH FOR JOB AND LEARNING.

Japanese and Chinese students seeking to equip themselves to grapple with the problems of their respective countries are found generally spread all over Europe, not necessarily confining their studies at any one single place, but wandering from university to university training themselves under the most competent teachers, whether in England, France, Germany, Denmark or elsewhere. And, recently, the Government of Afghanistan has encouraged its students to do the same. There is no good reason why Indian students should not follow this method, instead of flocking almost exclusively to Oxford, Cambridge, London, or Edinburgh. Hitherto very few of us have ventured to try French or German universities.

AN UNCONSCIOUS HUMORIST.

Surely the young Indian trying to learn all about the co-operative movement at the London School of Economics, or Forestry at Oxford is an unconscious humorist! It does not seem to occur to him that for the first, he ought to go to Denmark and for the second he ought to go to France or Germany!

Yet why is this so? It is due, we are told, in the first place to our students' ignorance of any other European language except English, and his consequent unwillingness to "waste" his time in getting up another tongue. This however is hardly a serious argument; for time spent in acquiring a new language and thus widening one's field of study and inquiry is surely not wasted. Besides, learning a new language is not so difficult in these days when every good university has its staff of expert language-teachers, writes Mr. P. R. Bharucha in "The Indus."

A more serious argument, however, is that Continental degrees and diplomas have very little market-value in India; in other words, they do not procure "good jobs." Now if the sole aim of our students in coming to Europe is to get an English degree which would serve them as a passport to the Land of Good Jobs, then, of course, we have nothing to say. With that type, we are not concerned here. We address ourselves to the young Indians who come out here as seekers, as learners. Their first care is, we presume, to make the best use of their time and opportunities here; if they go home well-equipped, they will find enough to do to occupy their whole lives; they can create jobs for themselves. We ought to study the methods of the Japanese student who comes to Europe not to collect degrees and diplomas, but to sit and learn at the feet of the great European "gurus," and like a true scholar wanders from one place of learning to another, seeing and tasting of the best that Europe has to give. Not that we have any quarrel with degrees and diplomas as such; but let them be treated as mere incidentals. To consider them as the end of our studies in Europe and as the means of getting a good job is pernicious—how much so can be measured by the contrast in the purposeful and fruitful activities of the Japanese students returning to their own country and . . . well, the less said the better.

GREAT CONTINENTAL UNIVERSITIES.

Our present object is to draw the attention of our students to the fact that all the great Continental universities afford fine opportunities for steady and research, and to urge them to take the fullest advantage of these opportunities for specialized studies, and to the endeavour that is being made to establish an international university centre at Montpellier in the South of France.

Paris, Strasbourg, Grenoble, Montpellier are four of the best universities of France. Paris, the great centre of European culture with its ancient universities and its many affiliated educational institutions needs no introduction, Grenoble is important as a centre for agricultural studies and research. Strasbourg has a magnificently equipped scientific department. It is to Montpellier, however, with its mild, sunny climate that we should like to draw the attention of our students both as a fine, modern university and as the centre of a new scheme of synthetic studies and of international intellectual co-operation.

The scientific fame of this university is as old as the town itself, and especially in Medicine. At present the University comprises the Faculties of Law, Medicine, Sciences, Letters, Pharmacy, an Institute of Botany; also a National College of Agriculture, a College of Commerce, a School of Art, a Conservatoire of Music, and an Institute for Foreign Students where special courses adapted to the needs of foreigners are given. Facilities are afforded for post-graduate research, and doctorates in Law, Letters and Science are conferred for these.

But another university scheme is afoot, a scheme that is being gradually worked out by Professor Patrick Geddes (who needs no introduction to Indian students). On a hill-top, a couple of miles away from the town, has been built a College des Ecossais which is meant to serve as a hall of residence for students and (much more) as a laboratory of the social sciences like the Outlook Tower in Edinburgh. This College is to serve as a station for a regional survey—social, political, religious, historical—of this part of France. And Montpellier is peculiarly well-fitted to be a seat of such synthetic studies in sociology. For, historically and artistically the region in which it is set—Languedoc—is important and interesting, as containing well-preserved monuments and other remains illustrating the various stages of French and European history and civilization—Pre-Roman, Gallo-Roman, Wisigothic, Carolingian, Gothic and Modern. As a necessary prelude to these historical studies, pre-history can be studied under an expert archaeologist at Les Eyzies—"the Capital of pre-historic times"—a few hours' journey from Montpellier. For the study of physical and human geography the region affords excellent oppotunities; similarly for Botany with its Botanical Station at Mont Aigonal, and for Zoology in conjunction with the big Zoological station at Cette. Such opportunities for all-round sociological investigation in a single region are rarely to be met with; hence Montpellier has been chosen as the seat for such synthetic studies.

The second aspect of this scheme is international co-operation. The Scots College is only the beginning of a plan which will, when fully worked out, comprise many other national colleges—French, German, Indian, Japanese, Chinese, etc. An international university centre will be formed where the youth of all countries will meet and mingle to create centres of their own cultures, to carry out research, to study, discuss, and understand each other's lives, ideals, and problems in an atmosphere of earnest endeavour and goodwill.

INDIAN COLLEGE IN EUROPE.

Attempts are therefore being made to get enough funds to found an Indian College here, and the idea has the support of Dr. Tagore and Sir J. C. Bose. In the meantime, however, Indian students are invited to come and study at this university. Residential arrangements are made in the annexe to the College des Ecossais. Two graduates from Bombay University have already, within the last year, gained doctorates for theses dealing with Indian reconstruction problems and other doctorial theses by Indian students are in preparation.

Finally, to enable those of our students who wish to have an adequate idea of this whole scheme, a three-weeks' tour is being arranged in next August and September, comprising visits to the chief places of interest in this region, e.g. Nimes, Arles, Avignon, Carcassonne, etc., as also to Les Eyzies. For further information, intending visitors are requested to write to the Secretary, College des Ecossais, Plan des Quatre-Seigneurs, Montpellier.

SCANDALS OF THE CHURCHES

CHRISTIANS ONLY ONCE A WEEK

A RELIGIOUS MINISTER'S DENUNCIATION

An outspoken speech that Mr. Spurr, the well-known Birmingham minister and an ex-President of the National Free Church Council, made in London the other day, in which he deplored the lost prestige of the Christian Church, has awakened considerable discussion in England.

It is a fact that in the eyes of many "outsiders" (the word is not used offensively), the glory of the Christian Church seems to have faded. The Churches are considered fair game for anyone who wishes to exercise his penmanship in a letter to the Press.

Criticisms have been and are frequent. "The Churches are out of touch with the people . . . they stand for outworn creeds . . . they are class institutions . . . their services are dull and uninteresting. . . the parsons are a class apart. . . . youth has no chance of expressing itself." Such are some of the criticisms directed against organised Christianity.

But more serious than these criticisms (which come from the "outside" and are often quite valueless) is the fact that in the eyes of many who bear the Christian name there is no splendour in the Church.

SALT OF THE EARTH.

Let there be no misunderstanding upon this point. I am not forgetting that in all churches there are real saints; great lovers of God and men. These are the salt of the earth, and they win the respect even of irreligious people.

But, unfortunately, these are not a majority. Any minister of religion will tell you that it is upon the few he has to depend for getting things done.

The scandal of modern organised Christianity is that so large a number of people who call themselves Christians do not take their profession seriously. They are enthusiastic over Saturday night concerts and socials, whist drives and golf rounds, car outings and the cinema, and listless over their religion.

POUNDS AND PENCE.

They would not miss their pleasures, but they do not associate romance and high adventure with the Church. Pounds are spent over themselves, while pence are flung to the work of evangelisation. They would resent a too short lecture on science or travel, but they find a twenty minutes sermon on Sunday quite sufficient.

It is this "ennui" amongst religious people that is one of the main causes of the criticism often directed from the "outside" against the Churches. Men say, quite properly: "You people don't really believe what you profess to believe; if you did, you would show more enthusiasm for your cause." "And in so far as the taunt is directed to the right people, and not made general and undiscriminating, it is quite justified."

The black sheep are always conspicuous, even if they be less numerous than the white ones. The total eclipse of the sun for forty seconds will arrest more people than a whole week's shining. Let us be fair and discriminating in our judgments.

DULLNESS CHARGE UNFAIR.

How is it there exists this mass of ineffective, unpractising nominal Christianity? Here, we need to clear our minds of cant. It is so easy and so cheap to attribute it to dull services, to poor sermons, to outworn creeds and the like.

I am quite aware that some services are dull, some sermons are poor, and some creeds are outgrown. But as an old traveller, who has seen life in many parts of the world, and who has mixed as much as most men with folk belonging to all Christian Churches, I have the right to say that this common charge of dull services, etc., is simply grotesque.

There is more brightness in the Churches than ever, despite the indifference to which I have already alluded. Most services of which I know anything are bright. Congregational singing is more common and popular than ever. And for every dull sermon there are a dozen bright ones.

THE HIGHER AIM

It is not difficult to get a crowded "congregation" at nights. Certain methods will always get a night crowd. But it is not of "congregations" that I am writing, but of churches

I should not be content for a moment if every place of worship in the country were packed to the doors every Sunday, unless the "congregations" became "churches" for the carrying out of the will of Christ. For I should know that these audiences had merely assembled for pleasure, and Christianity stands for a bigger thing than that.

The critic does not taunt us because all our church buildings are empty (he knows better than that) but because he thinks our Christianity is ineffective. And his taunt has point when he can indicate so many bearing the Christian name who will not discipline themselves sufficiently to turn out of bed on a Sunday morning for worship and study and to use the Church fellowship as a school of education for equipment in the work of the kingdom of God.

REAL AND VITAL.

Here is the real scandal and the continual weakness. We have in England far too many who bear the Christian name, but who treat the Christian fellowship in a cold or casual way, and who therefore remain religiously and morally ineffective in the midst of society.

"Whatever be the reason for this, it is their business to remedy it." An urgent business too, for the world badly needs the inspiration which Christianity alone can offer it, and every non-practising Christian hinders that inspiration. Nothing can be done until nominal Christianity becomes real and vital.

To the "outside" critic, the man who makes no profession of religion, I would say, with fraternal kindness: "You may find fault with us—we are not immune from criticism—but you can find no fault with Christ, nor with His programme. His programme alone can save the world from war, hatred, bitterness, vice, and unbrotheriness.

"If you wish to see these nightmares depart, then let us shake hands, and, imperfect men as we are, join in Christ's crusade with heart and soul."

HOW IT LOOKS TO A REACTIONARY.

Our young intellectuals heard with disgust
Such words as, "You ought to," "you shouldn't," "you must,"
And a greater than they seemed a notion so odd
That they passed resolutions, abolishing God.
Now before they abolished Him, God had created
The male and the female, fore-doomed to be mated.
And the female careerist's impatient of checks,
So they passed resolutions abolishing sex.
But sex, though abolished in all occupations,
Had a knack of recurring in human relations.
Attempts to restrain it were fruitful of quarrels,
So they passed resolutions abolishing morals.
What really annoyed them, or so one collects,
Was that causes still went on producing effects
(Like the wages of sin in Victorian tracts):
So they passed resolutions abolishing facts.
They abolished in verses the metre and rhyme.
In sculpture the form, and in music the time;
And as courtesy seemed to them bourgeois and flat,
They passed resolutions abolishing that,
Time brings its revenges! I hear them deplore
That all they've abolished goes on as before.
When the lesson strikes home, will they settle their schisms
By one last resolution, abolishing "isms"?

"MacFlecknoe", in the "Nation and Athenaeum."

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Illustrated Supplement

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY JUNE 4 1927

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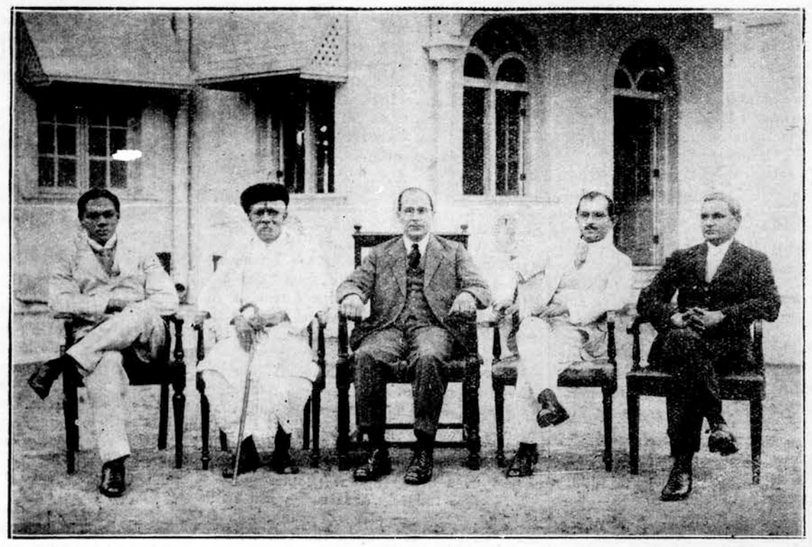


"Chronicle" Photo.

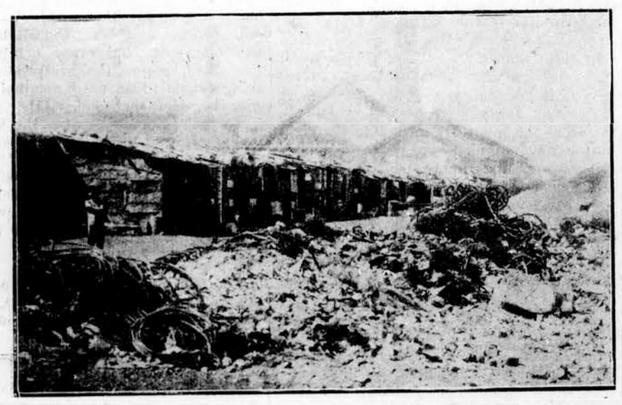
Members of the Baroda University Commission who are meeting at present in Bombay preparing the Report. (From left to right): Mr. S. Mukerjee, Pri. A. B. Dhruva, Mr. A. G. Widgery, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Dr. K. G. Naik. Mr. K. M. Munshi's Chambers in

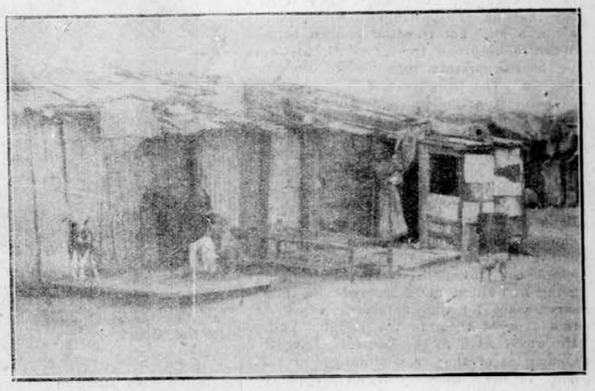
RETURN OF MALABAR SYRIAN BISHOP.

Concess Studio.

In the centre is standing Bishop Mar Thomas of the Malabar Syrian Church. The Bishop who is the Suffragan Metropolitan has just returned from a tour in Palestine.

HOVELS FOR HUMAN BEINGS!





"Chronicle" photos.

The photos show the dwelling places of Bhangis, provided by the B. B. and C. I. Railway behind Lower Parel Station. Each hovel has a tin roof. Its walls are made up of tin pieces and broken pieces of furniture. These hovels measure 8' by 6'. As Mr. Jhabwalla observes, "When the sun burns in the summer, these unfortunate souls roast themselves under the double heat of the sun and of the tin sheds and when it rains they swim in the water and when it is cold they suffer from severe malaria."

P. P. A.

Sir A. R. Bannerjee, who has been appointed Senior Minister of Kashmir State. He will be in charge of foreign and political portfolios.

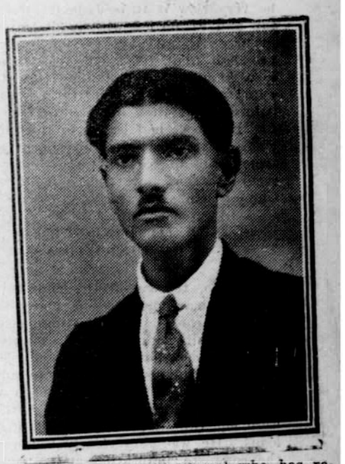
Mr. Lakshmidas Shrikant a devoted Khadi organiser in Bombay who will spend eight months in a year on the work of the Bhil Seva Mandal.

Free Press.

Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji, M.L.A., President of the third Maharastra Jain Conference held at Malegaon.

G. S. A.

Dr. Rushbrook Williams, Foreign Minister of Patiala State, who proceeded to England on a political mission in connection with Indian States.



Mr. S. A. Jafri of Bhopal who has recently finished training in various branches of the Printing industry as Prince Obeidullah Scholar.